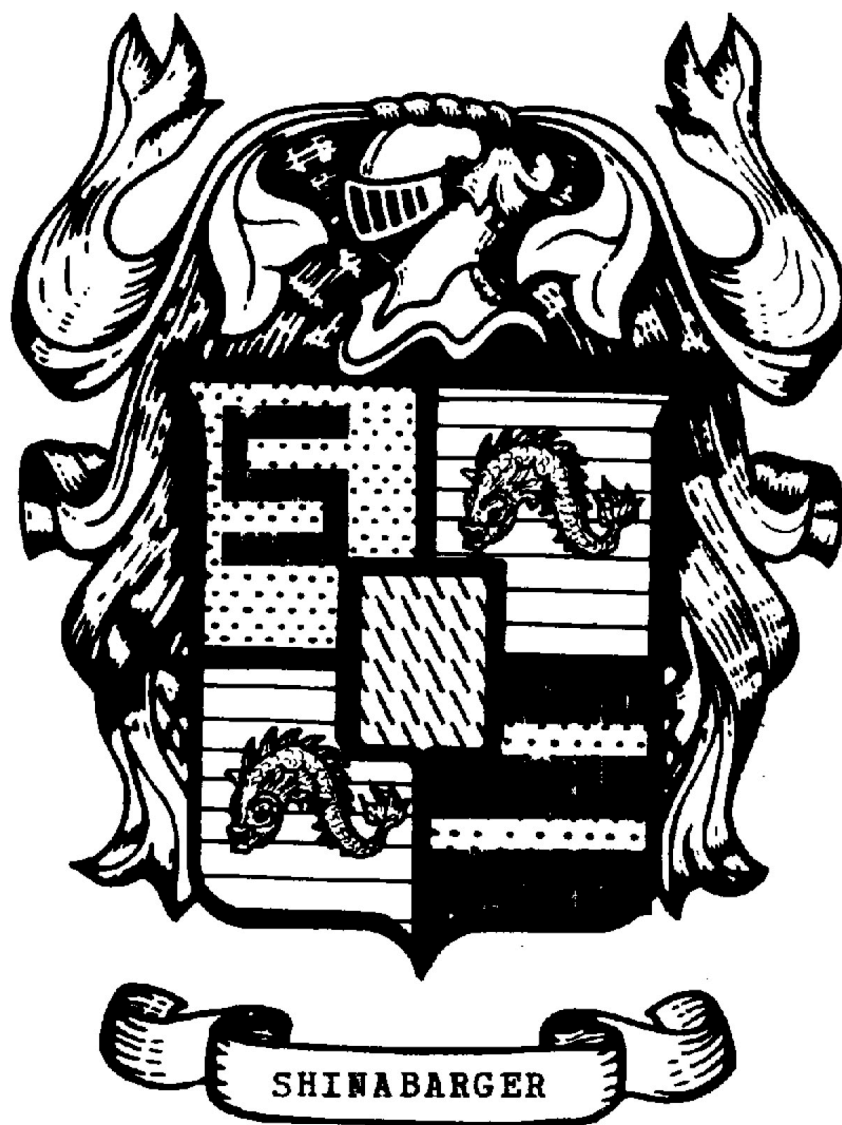


# Shinabarger Family History



## First Generation An Elusive Patriarch 1700 - 1764

©Patricia Bunyard May 2016, May 2020

## SEARCHING FOR OUR ELUSIVE IMMIGRANT PATRIARCH

History is written on the basis of research, facts, and a reasonable amount of conjecture. Absolutes are not possible without benefit of personal experiences, diaries, and other documentation of events. This first chapter is still being written. DNA testing and results ensure that corrections and changes will continue. But for genealogists, their work is never complete; this is a fact.

Shinabarger is certainly not the original spelling of the family surname. **For simplicity, I will write this history referring to Shinabarger.** Some conjecture exists that our ancestors originated in Switzerland and lived in Germany before emigrating to America, probably via Philadelphia PA. My first known ancestor was John Shinabarger, born circa 1764 in Virginia.

Beginning in the 1950s, my Shinabarger mother and her friends researched all avenues in the hope of finding our immigrant patriarch. There were countless dead ends but not for lack of trying. My mother and her fellow researchers combed libraries, court houses, cemeteries, censuses, histories and family trees long before Internet. Letters among the various families numbered in the thousands and were consistent: "Who are you and how do you fit into the family?" They published "The Dozen S's" newsletter and posted inquiries in the Genealogical Helper. Their hope was to find a thread linking *Shinabarger* families. Why did they fail?

The Anglicization of the Shinabarger surname is one problem. Another is the knowledge that there were several families who sailed to America with variations of the surname, thus the "Dozen S's" pseudonym. Another stumbling block is the persistent use of similar given names among all the various Ss families. Finally, even in the same family, the surname will vary, both in documentation sources and with a specific son or daughter.

It is my hope, as was the hope of my mother's generation, to stumble onto a link, or at least a strong probability as to our immigrant patriarch. Digging into those "Dozen S's" I hope to trigger an "Aha" moment. Using past researchers' correspondence, family trees, ships lists, Internet resources, assumptions, etc., I hope for a clearer picture of this patriarch.

Researchers speculated over the origin of the Shinabarger name. It is thought its original spelling meant "beautiful mountain" with other spellings sharing a similar etymology. Researchers referred to these spellings as the "Dozen S's."<sup>1</sup> Because there is no clear indication of a "Shinabarger" emigrating from Europe, the first immigrant is not yet known. However, families of Schöneberger and Schöenberger, Schneberger and Scheenberger etc. arrived into America. Given the right piece of data, others of the Dozen S's may be linked to our John Shinabarger 1764 as he begins our family saga in America.

*And playing a major role in this step of discovery will be DNA.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Researchers attempted to link families with similar backgrounds. Spellings of the Shinabarger surname were varied and even differed among family members. Spellings included: Shinebarger or Shineberger, Shanabarger, Shinaberry, Shenebarger, Shinnebarger, Schallenberger, plus the more Germanic spelling variations of Schöenberger. It was theorized that most "S" families possibly shared some of the same patriarchs emigrating from Germany.

## FROM WHENCE THEY CAME

Researchers generally agree our family emigrated from the Palatinate region of Germany, having possibly migrated previously from Switzerland. There were several suggested familial sites in Germany: Schönberg in the German state of Schleswig Holstein; Schönberg near Lübeck in the German state of Mecklenburg; Schöneberg outside Berlin; Schönberg in the state of Bavaria; the village of Schöneberg northwest of Remagen or the Schöenburg Castle region near the medieval walled village of Oberwesel, both located in the German state of the Palatinate.

There are reasons to believe Shinabarger emigrated from the Palatinate; huge numbers of Germans came from this region. Similar emigration patterns and family links exist for the Shinabarger, Heller and Dietz families, all of whom intermarried after arrival into America.

The well-documented Hellers came from the Zurich area of Switzerland sometime before 1662 and settled in the area of Pfeddersheim (Petersheim) just northeast of Worms in the Palatinate, living there until their departure to America beginning in 1752. By 1718, Christoph Heller had married Veronica Lavall from Erbes-Budesheim, an area 20 miles northeast of the Hellers.



A – Dietz family	B – Abel family	C – Heller family
D – Lavall family	E – Shinabarger family?	

Well-documented are the Dietz and Abel families. Dietz lived in the region of Rieschweiler, Zweibrücken, Rheinland-Pfalz 23 miles southwest of the Abels from Keyßerslautern (Kaiserslautern). Anna Katharina Abel married Johan Adam Dietz in 1722. Their daughter Louisa Dietz will marry in PA to Simon Heller, son of Christoph, in 1744.

The families of Abel, Dietz, and Heller all lived within 50 miles. They may not have known each other in Germany, but they immigrated into the same area in America. In 1817, their granddaughter, Hannah Heller married Jacob Shinabarger in Wayne Co. Ohio.

Families traveled miles, met and married. How does Shinabarger fit other than through marriage once in America? Between Pfeddersheim and Schöenburg-Oberwesel, 45 miles to the north, is where it is believed the

Shinabargers originated. These families lived in proximity to each other; the Rhine provided passage north, a route each family took when it chose to emigrate.

Patterns are important. From disembarkation into NY, VA or PA, many Allied families appear to have moved into Northampton County, PA. Their migration continued into the areas around Ashland/Wayne Co. Ohio. Some family members later moved north into Michigan and northern Indiana. Families remained around Mohawk, Herkimer Co. NY, others settled in what is now Virginia/West Virginia. Where and when did the Patriarch of my Shinabargers arrive? As families moved names were slightly changed and relationships were lost. It is my hope, through DNA, to connect these Ss families.

*NOTE: For ease of reference, I will henceforth refer to the Hellers, Dietz, Abels as the "Allied Families" while "Shinabarger" will refer to our family and the "Dozen S's" will refer to the various other spellings of the surname.*

## WHY DID GERMAN FAMILIES EMIGRATE?



Palatinate Lion

Why did German families like the Hellers, Dietz, Abels, and Shinabargers emigrate in the 1700s? There existed good reasons to leave Germany and attractive lures for coming to America.

Germans sought to emigrate as a result of religious persecution, poor economic conditions, little opportunity for farm ownership, and forced military conscription. Emigration to the colonies offered the promise to leave these hardships behind.

Protestant Germans came from the state of Rheinland-Pfalz in the Palatinate region of Germany. Most of the cities of the Palatinate lie in the Rhine Rift plain near the Rhine River, which forms the eastern border of the Palatinate. By 1709, Germans began to escape a difficult life by traveling first to the Port of Rotterdam in Holland and across to London. It is estimated from 2000 to 21,000 arrived in London in late 1709. This did not make happy hosts of the underemployed and struggling English.

What of conditions in the Palatinate? As a result of the Peace of Augsburg in 1555, Lutherans were granted the right to practice their religion (Martin Luther died 1546). This did not sit well with other European powers and religious tensions remained. The citizens of the Palatinate were in the thick of it.

By the early 1700s, it may have seemed a long time had passed since the end of the Thirty Years' War (1616-1648), but having primarily been fought in this area of Germany, its ramifications were long lasting. The origins of the conflict were complex but it began largely as a religious conflict between the Protestants and Catholics. Gradually the war evolved into a battle for power between France, the Habsburg princes, and the Holy Roman Empire. The result was extensive destruction of entire regions where inhabitants were stripped of livelihoods and freedoms and left with starvation, disease, lawlessness and persecution.

So great was the war's devastation that estimates put the reduction of population in the German states at 25% to 40%. In some areas of the Palatinate, two-thirds of the population died; the male population was reduced by almost half. Swedish armies alone may have destroyed up to 18,000 villages and 1,500 towns, one-third of all German towns. The economy was shattered. This hardship was not forgotten, especially when the stories, fears and effects lingered for generations.

The Palatinate witnessed continuous attacks by Louis XIV of France (1638-1715); relentless disputes among the German Princes; threats from the War of Spanish Succession in 1707; the 1708 winter which left land, vineyards and animals devastated; heavy taxation to support the Princes' whims and wars; and religious persecution as the peasantry were required to practice the religion of Princes who changed their religion depending on political expediency. All were good reasons for immigrants to leave their homeland and set forth for the colonies.

But the fact is, many Germans were invited. From 1709 and for the next for 40 years, thousands of Germans immigrated at the invitation of the English Government. The religious makeup of these immigrants was 30% Lutheran, 40% Protestant (Calvinist) Reformed, 29% Catholic and one percent Mennonites and Baptists. At the time, the English were considered the protectors of the Protestant cause in Europe. But the English were not entirely unselfish in their humanitarian gesture. The Palatines were thought of as devout, industrious, and loyal subjects. They became prime targets of English offers to help them emigrate to a new life of religious freedom and land. Why? Because the English recognized they could not send large numbers of their own citizens yet protect their own mercantilist system, increase wealth and maintain a strong nation. On the other hand, the British colonies needed the same thing. Idea: let's let Johan Michel do it.

To assist with this goal, in 1709 England passed the first naturalization law. It allowed aliens to take an oath of allegiance, all children born to naturalized parents to be English citizens, for these aliens to participate in trade and commerce anywhere in the British Empire, have the right to purchase and hold land in the British Empire, and most importantly, to pass property on to future generations. All were powerful incentives for Palatinate emigrants over the next 50+ years.

"Good Queen Anne" (1702-1714) helped German emigrants get to her colonies in America, but the Queen may have been oblivious to how successfully, or infamously, this was achieved. Many early letters reflect less a fleeing of religious persecution than an immigrant's desire for the promise of a new life outlined in pamphlets and by enterprising agents extolling life in the New World, principally Pennsylvania and Carolina. In regard to expertly marketed "golden promises," one British parliamentary committee investigating the causes of the immigration reported: "And upon the examination of several of them [the Palatines] what were the motives which induced them to leave their native country, it appears to the committee that there were books and papers dispersed in the *Palatinate* with the Queen's picture before the book and the Title Pages in *Letters of Gold* (*which from thence was called the Golden Book*), to encourage them to come to England in order to be sent to Carolina or other of her Majesty's Plantations to be settled there. The book is chiefly a recommendation of that country (*the Colonies*)."



Early emigrant Ulrich Simmendinger published an account of his experiences upon his return to his fatherland in 1717. He wrote that surely his friends would not think he made the hazardous trip for "excitement and adventure, particularly with his wife and two children," both of whom died. His decision was made under the necessity of providing for his family. He said nothing of religious persecution. He emigrated with the intention of enjoying a better life because of aid expected from Queen Anne. In the year 1709, in response to the golden promises of Englishmen, Simmendinger and many others from the Palatinate set forth to England and on to America. One may grasp the seriousness of the undertaking by perusing the passenger list of the [Ship Elizabeth](#) arriving Philadelphia 27 Aug 1733. Its list of children who died en route is heartbreaking.

In the reign of Queen Anne considerable sums of money were expended to assist Protestant refugees in making their way to England and thus to the English colonies, whether it involved Governor Granville, who comes into play later in my saga, or a proposal by merchants to settle some "4 or 500 Swiss Protestants . . . on some uninhabited lands in Pennsylvania or on the frontier of Virginia." The last plan called for transportation from Rotterdam at Her Majesty's expense. The Board of Trade approved the proposal, and made practical suggestions for carrying it out. Indeed, the Board did not even find fault with the suggestion that the government should pay the cost of transportation, which it estimated would be eight pounds per head. This proposal was carried out under private auspices with a handsome subsidy. Such efforts were due largely to political and commercial motives, and less to England championing the Protestant cause in Europe. The common British citizen, fearing this influx of cheap labor, sought ways to prevent large groups of Germans from permanently settling in England. Therefore, they were relieved when their government made monetary offers of onward passage.

Yet, a program of colonial development had to be pursued with caution to avoid diplomatic intervention. Not all governments were ready to rid themselves of an "undesirable" religious sect by arranging deportation to British America. Princes were not pleased to permit their subjects to be enticed from their obligations. For this reason, open invitations were not issued. Nonetheless, the large German emigration of the 18<sup>th</sup> century reflected the devastations of war, heavy taxation, an extraordinary severe winter, religious quarrels but not necessarily persecutions, the desire to own and inherit land, a desire for adventure on the part of the young, liberal advertising by colonial proprietors, and finally the benevolent and active cooperation of the British government.

Germans, like our Allied Families, mostly farmers and laborers, were eager for the opportunity to build a new life and so began a steady migration to America. Most of these families landed at New York and/or Philadelphia harbors. I believe my Shinabarger patriarch was among them.

## **ARRIVAL INTO THE BRITISH COLONY OF AMERICA**

The first permanent German settlement in colonial America was in Germantown, Pennsylvania, founded near Philadelphia in October 1683. This was the destination of choice by large numbers of Germans between 1680 and 1770, when most Allied Families immigrated. Large areas of PA and upstate New York attracted Germans. Most were Lutheran or German Reformed; a few belonged to small religious sects such as the Mennonites and Moravians. Some immigrants were able to pay for their passage, but often they sold their labor as indentured servants for a period of years in order to secure passage. British Commonwealth generosity went just so far.

German immigration gathered momentum throughout the first half of the 1700s, with the population doubling about every 25 years. Between 1727 and the beginning of the American Revolution, 324 ships arrived in Philadelphia. Between 1709 and 1760 over 100,000 Germans ("Auswanderungs"), 100,000 other Europeans, and 5,000 convicts had reached the colonies. One was my Shinabarger ancestor possibly invited by the Queen; another was my Bunyard ancestor sent via a convict ship. Both perhaps arrived about the same time as indentured servants.

A crossing in 1709 was long and difficult; the 2100 Palatines who survived it were the largest single immigration into America during the colonial period. Most settled along the Hudson River in work camps to pay off their passage. By 1711, seven villages had been established in New York. In 1723, Germans became the first Europeans allowed to buy land in Mohawk Valley in



what is now Herkimer County NY. Herkimer was known as "German Flats." By 1750, Germans occupied a strip some 12 miles long on both sides of the Mohawk River. The soil was excellent; some 500 houses were built, mostly of stone; and the region prospered in spite of Indian raids.

Two waves of German colonists in 1714 and 1717 founded a large colony in Virginia called Germanna, located near present-day Culpepper, VA. Between 1742 and 1753, roughly 1,000 Germans settled in Broad Bay, Massachusetts (now Waldoboro, ME), but found it difficult to survive on farming so eventually turned to the shipping and fishing industries. Another group, German Moravians living around Bethlehem PA, purchased nearly 100,000 acres in North Carolina from Lord Granville (one of the major British Lord Proprietors and land entrepreneurs of the time) in the Winston-Salem, Piedmont area in 1753.

German emigration to Pennsylvania exploded between 1725 and 1775, many arriving as indentured servants. By 1775, Germans made up one-third the population of PA. German farmers were known for their animal husbandry and agricultural practices. Politically, they were generally inactive until 1740, when they joined a Quaker-led coalition that took control of the legislature and later supported the American Revolution. Despite this, many German settlers remained loyalists during the revolt, possibly fearing their royal land grants would be taken away by a new republican government, or they remained loyal to a British German monarchy who had provided them opportunity to live in a liberal society. Germans, comprising Lutherans, Reformed, Mennonites and Amish, developed a rich religious life. Collectively, they came to be known as Pennsylvania Dutch, reflecting the people rather than the language. (The Pennsylvania Dutch spoken by the Amish in the U.S. is derived from the German dialect spoken in the Palatinate.)

The cost of passage from Rotterdam fluctuated from five to ten pounds Sterling, a great sum that would be well over \$1200 at today's exchange. Children were half-price, although few under the age of seven survived the voyage. The trip down the Rhine River to Rotterdam sometimes lasted for several weeks, much of the time spent in complying with the regulations of the various German principalities that existed along the river valley through which they were obliged to pass. They were normally delayed in Rotterdam for several weeks more, and again at one of the English ports (usually Cowes on the Isle of Wight or on the mainland at Portsmouth) where the ships stopped to pick up English emigrant passengers.

The sailing time for crossing the Atlantic from England to Philadelphia was from eight to sixteen weeks. Ships usually left in early summer to take advantage of calmer seas and balmy weather over the North Atlantic.

The voyage was difficult because of the poor quality of food and water aboard ships, and infectious disease, particularly typhus. Many emigrants died, especially children. Gottlieb Mittelberger, who left a small German state in May 1750 to sail for Philadelphia on October 10, wrote an account of this arduous passage. His story represents the thousands of Germans who sailed to America during this period. His diary was published in 1898:

*" When the ships have weighed anchor for the last time, usually off Cowes in Old England, then both the long sea voyage and misery begin in earnest. For from there the ships often take eight, nine, ten, or twelve weeks sailing to Philadelphia, if the wind is unfavorable. But even given the most favorable winds, the voyage takes weeks."*

*“During the voyage there is on board these ships terrible misery, stench, fumes, horror, vomiting, many kinds of seasickness, fever, dysentery, headache, heat, constipation, boils, scurvy, cancer, mouth rot, and the like, all of which come from old and sharply-salted food and meat, also from very bad and foul water, so that many die miserably.*

*Add to this want of provisions, hunger, thirst, frost, heat, dampness, anxiety, want, afflictions and lamentations, together with other trouble, as e.g., the lice abound so frightfully, especially on sick people, that they can be scraped off the body. The misery reaches a climax when a gale rages for two or three nights and days, so that everyone believes that the ship will go to the bottom with all human beings on board. In such a visitation the people cry and pray most piteously.*

*No one can have an idea of the sufferings which women in confinement have to bear with their innocent children on board these ships. Few of this class escape with their lives; many a mother is cast into the water with her child as soon as she is dead. One day, just as we had a heavy gale, a woman in our ship, who was to give birth and could not give birth under the circumstances, was pushed through a loophole (porthole) in the ship and dropped into the sea, because she was far in the rear of the ship and could not be brought forward.*



*Children from one to seven years rarely survive the voyage; and many a time parents are compelled to see their children miserably suffer and die from hunger, thirst, and sickness, and then to see them cast into the water. I witnessed such misery in no less than thirty-two children in our ship, all of whom were thrown into the sea. The parents grieve all the more since their children find no resting place in the earth, but are devoured by the monsters of the sea. It is a notable fact that children who have not yet had the measles or smallpox generally get them on board the ship, and mostly die of them.*

*When the ships have landed at Philadelphia after their long voyage, no one is permitted to leave them except those who pay for their passage or can give good security; the others, who cannot pay, must remain on board the ships till they are purchased and are released from the ships by their purchasers. The sick always fare the worst, for the healthy are naturally preferred and*



*purchased first; and so the sick and wretched must often remain on board in front of the city for two or three weeks, and frequently die, whereas many a one, if he could pay his debt and were permitted to leave the ship immediately, might recover and remain alive.*





**Lately arrived**  
in this Harbour, the  
Ship *St Andrew* Robert Brown Master,  
from Rotterdam, with  
300 **PALATINES**,  
amongst which are  
several Tradesmen and Farmers, also a  
great Number of young Men and Maids,  
the greatest part are indebted for their  
Passage and are willing to serve any Per-  
son inclinable to purchase their Time.  
Enquire further on board the said Ship  
or of  
**Mackenzie & Roche.**

The sale of human beings in the market on board the ship is carried on thus: Every day Englishmen, Dutchmen, and High German people come from the city of Philadelphia and other places, in part from a great distance, say twenty, thirty, or forty hours away, and go on board the newly-arrived ship that has brought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage money, which most of them are still in debt for. When they have come to an agreement, it happens

that adult persons bind themselves in writing to serve three, four, five, or six years for the amount due by them, according to their age and strength. But very young people, from ten to fifteen years, must serve till they are twenty-one years old.

Many parents must sell and trade away their children like so many head of cattle, for if their children take the debt upon themselves, the parents can leave the ship free and unrestrained; but as the parents often do not know where and to what people their children are going, it often happens that such parents and children, after leaving the ship, do not see each other again for many years, perhaps no more in all their lives.

It often happens that whole families, husband, wife, and children, are separated by being sold to different purchasers, especially when they have not paid any part of their passage money. When a husband or wife has died at sea, when the ship has made more than half of her trip, the survivor must pay or serve not only for himself or herself, but also for the deceased. When both parents have died over halfway at sea, their children, especially when they are young and have nothing to pawn or to pay, must stand for their own and their parents' passage, and serve till they are twenty-one years old. When one has served his or her term, he or she is entitled to a new suit of clothes at parting; and if it has been so stipulated, a man gets in addition a horse, a woman, a cow.

No one in this country can run away from a master who has treated him harshly and get far. For there are regulations and laws that ensure that runaways are certainly and quickly recaptured. Those who arrest or return a fugitive get a good reward. For every day that someone who runs away is absent from his master he must as a punishment do service an extra week, for every week an extra month, and for every month a half year. But if the master does not want to take back the recaptured runaway, he is entitled to sell him to someone else for the period of as many years as he would still have had to serve."

***Is there any reason why our ancestors would face this journey if not for the promise of a better future?***

Who was able to pay for their passage? As simple farmers, how many immigrants arrived indentured and for how long? Was this how and why our families became so fractured once arriving into America? A future must have looked bright for these hard working, optimistic, family-oriented immigrants. What did it look like once they arrived?

## FINDING MY SHINABARGER AND OTHER ALLIED FAMILIES - FRUSTRATIONS

Briefly what is thought to be true: John Shinabarger was born 1764 in Virginia. He married in about 1792 in Virginia. His first four children were born in VA; the three or four youngest children were born in Ohio. By 1802 he had moved to PA. His oldest son Jacob, born 1794, married Hannah Heller 1817 in Wayne Co. OH. Hannah, granddaughter of 1738 immigrant Simon Heller, was born 1802 in Pike Co. PA. Both Hannah's grandparents, Simon Heller and Louisa Dietz are buried in Northampton Co. PA; her parents John Heller and Susan Hammond were born there. There is no indication the Shinabargers and Hellers met before settling into Mohican Twp. By 1805, John Shinabarger is living in Knox Co. OH and in Wayne Co. by 1809. The John Heller entered Wayne Co. by 1813.

There is never a mention of John Shinabarger's parents. He did not just hatch in 1764 and no records ever site him born in Germany. Did he speak English? Doubtful. He signed his name with an "x." One hundred years later his grandson Simon is remembered as speaking with a heavy German accent. It is reasonable that John's father, with or without wife, emigrated as a young man between 1730 and 1763. Boarding a barge, he followed the Rhine north for 295 miles to Rotterdam's port to board a vessel bound for England or directly to the colonies. I do not think any grandparents came to America though cousins did. Whoever this mysterious emigrant was, he doesn't seem to have followed his son to Ohio; cousins may have accompanied John. John was a farmer, as were his sons and most of his grandsons.

Early members of the Heller and Dietz families were members of St. Peter's Reformed Church, Plainfield Twp. Northampton Co Pa. Hannah Heller, who married Jacob Shinabarger, was baptized in the Reformed Church in Northampton Co. However, no baptismal records for John's children have been found so no early church affiliation is known.

If I may conjecture: Our *Elusive Patriarch* was born about 1730 and emigrated around age 15-30. If he arrived as a young man without his parents, I place his time of entering the colonies to be between 1745-1760. (If he emigrated with his parents, he may have been younger.) *Elusive Patriarch* may have brought a wife, even children, with him. He may have married after arrival, at age 25-30 by 1760, as son John was born 1764. But, John is not likely an only child and may not be the first child.

Did Allied Families emigrate together or meet in the colonies? Did *Elusive Patriarch* come under the guardianship of another, possible as a child under 14? (Over 21, even younger, he could emigrate on his own.) Did he arrive indentured? If so, he would have worked off this indenture before marrying. The Palatines emigrated together (40,000 to 50,000 in the early 1700s), developed their own German villages, kept their language and built their churches, socialized and married within their German communities. Common patterns help to paint a clearer portrait of their background and origins.

However, even with the plethora of documents and information available, there remain critical obstructions to the discovery of the name of the *Elusive Patriarch*. Because John Shinabarger was born in 1764 Virginia, it is possible his father arrived in Philadelphia and continued his journey into Virginia. It is just as possible, that he arrived directly into a port in Virginia. Not knowing the date of immigration leaves this open to speculation.

Reading ships' passenger lists and other records, I find the passages of the Abel, Dietz and Heller families. However, the name of Shinabarger does not appear. What I do find are various spellings that gave birth to the term "Dozen S's." Whether caused by the lack of ability to sign their own name, misspellings into the official logs by the ship's captain, Anglicization of German names, or the presence of several German families with similar names, my Shinabarger surname does not appear among the immigrants. What I do see are families of Schneberger, Shilaberger, Schelberger, Schällenberg, Shellenberger, Schöenberger, Schöneberger, Snurenberger, Schonberger, Shamburger, Schulembarger, et al. You get the point?



Researchers have never determined which of these families represents the *Elusive Patriarch* of what becomes the family of John Shinabarger 1764.

### **WILL THE FATHER OF JOHN SHINABARGER MAKE YOURSELF KNOWN?**

Resources name 508 ship lists of primarily German and Swiss immigrants. (I am not focusing on Swiss emigrants. If Shinabargers did originate in Switzerland, I must find them in Germany first.) Many of these lists include only the name of the head of household and single men (over 15/16 years old). Few lists include women, children, ages, or origins. Each adult passenger 16 years old or above counted as one freight. Children 4-15 counted as half-freights and charged half price of an adult passage. Children under 4 were transported free. It is always possible *Elusive Patriarch/E.P.* came with a parent who died at sea, thrusting the young man into indenture into adulthood.

### **Here is a working list of Dozen S's emigrants to America - probably far from complete.**

Surname, ship and date qualified (qualified meaning the act of German immigrants taking or swearing allegiance to the British Crown) are transcribed in the table below. There may be no clear record of the exact arrival date but passengers normally "qualified" within a day or two after arrival. Ships departed Rotterdam (usually via Cowes on Isle of Wight or Portsmouth across the bay on the mainland of England) and arrived in Philadelphia unless otherwise noted. Links are to ships' lists from a number of sources; sources continue to expand. Surnames can appear in ships' list, a doctor's list, and/or Oath list. Not all ships' lists are transcribed. Names are transcribed as is; female surnames may have the traditional "in" added to the end.

*My notes in Italics and the #numbers refer to the "Dozen S's – The Who and Where" histories to be found beginning page 31.*

*I hesitate to go into too much depth on ships' list because of the possibility of DNA testing and research. I believe DNA is what will point in the direction of Elusive Patriarch. Once more S's connections are made through DNA, the Ships' lists may be helpful.*

*Also, all information is important. Although one does not know the answer yet does not mean it is not starrng us in the face.*

SURNAME	SHIP	QUALIFIED	NOTES
<a href="#"><u>Johan Scheenberger</u></a>	Fifth Party sailed 15 July 1709 to New York		
<a href="#"><u>Henrig Schimberg</u></a> Bartel Schinberger Susan Schinberger	Fifth Party sailed 15 July 1709 to New York  Hudson, Mohawk, Schoharie	27 Sept 1727	<i>appear to be sailing together</i>
Hans Phillip Schoberger Anna Margaretha	James Goodwill to Lancaster Co.		<i>Possibly Schonbarger</i>
Ulrich Schellenberger, Blacksmith, Mennonite  His brother Hans Jörg (Jergle) Schallenberger, 32, Anna Magdalena (Rudi), and dau Anna Barbara	Molly	30 Sept 1727	<u>Dozen S's #4</u> <i>Settled Whitpain, Montgomery Co. PA. Other Shellenbergers who immigrate (Peter, Henrich, Johannes on Friendship 1754, Johannes on Chance are related to this family)</i>
Johann Heneberger	Samuel	11 Aug 1732 took oath Jno (X)Heneberger 19	<u>Dozen S's #3</u> <i>family in Lancaster and Franklin counties PA 1790-1850 and surname consistently spelt the same. Not a Dozen S's?</i>
Peter Shellenberger, age 33 Maria Shellenbergerin age 30, Magdlina age 10, Georg age 9	Samuel	11 Aug 1732	<i>Brother of Ulrich and Hans Jörg.</i>  <u>Dozen S's #3</u>
Bollser Schonbarger, 42 (Balthasar Schönberger) wife Anna Maree Shunburg, 27	Pink Plaisance	21 Sept 1732	<i>Balthasar Schoenberger settled Lower Windsor, York Co. PA, surname becomes Shenberger.</i>  <u>Dozen S's #4</u>
Hans Adam Abel, age 44, Johann Jacob Abel, 16 and Hans Georg Abel, 63	Loyal Judith	25 Sept 1732	<i>Father and brother of Anna Katherina Abel who married Johann Adam Dietz</i>

<b>Martin Shellberg 20 &amp; Jacob Shelleberg 45</b> <b>Also Ursula Schelleberg 17, Verena Bentz 19 wife of Martin.</b>	Mercury			<i>Jacob may be the final son of Hans to immigrate, Martin is his son.</i> <u>Dozen S's #3</u>
<b>Henrich Shamberger age 35, Anna Margretha (Hundtsecker) Also on ship Christina Hundsecker and husband Johan Jacob Conrad with two children; and Simon Hundsicker</b>	Virtuous Grace	24 Sept 1737		<u>Dozen S's #1 and possibly #2 and Schoeberger #11 says son becomes Shamberger</u>
<b>Uriah Diez, age 40</b> <b>Anless Diez age 28,</b> <b>Jacob Dietz age 27,</b> <b>Michall Dietz age 19,</b> <b>Woldrich Dietz, age 56</b>	Thistle of Philadelphia (Billender)	28 Oct 1738		<i>seem to be traveling together, unknown relationship</i>
<b>Johan Simon Heller age 17</b>  <b>Christop Heller age 50</b>	Winter Galley	5 Sept 1738		<i>Women are on ship but not listed. Settled in Hellertown Lower Saucon Twp. Northampton Co. PA. Marries Louisa Dietz. Other sons emigrated, possibly Johan Michael 1746-1749.</i>
<b>Jacob Schleich (Sligh) Christina Schaumburger Catharina Elisabeth and Maria Catharina</b>	The Thistle	19 Sept 1738		<i>Sister of Henrich Shamberger who emigrated on Virtuous Grace in 1737</i> <u>Dozen S's #1</u>
<b>Hans George Dietz</b>	The Thistle	19 Sept 1738		<i>son of Johann Adam and Katherine who emigrated 1739</i>
<b>Christophel Abel, age 20</b>	Charming Nancy	9 Nov 1738		

<b>Johan Adam Dietz</b>  <b>Anna Katherine Able and children</b>	Loyal Judith	3 Sept 1739	<i>Settled Lancaster, PA Do not see Katherine in lists. Father of Anna Louisa who marries Johann Simon Heller. Philip Boehm is seen sponsoring the baptism of Simon Heller's grandchildren in Lower Saucon United Church of Christ in 1793.</i>
<b>Henrich Schellenberg age 22</b>	Jamaica (Galley)	7 Feb 1739	<i>Son of Hans Jörg Schellenberger emigrated on Molly 1727. <u>Dozen S's #3</u></i>
<b>Abraham Schellberg age 21</b>	Samuel	3 Dec 1740	<i>May be another Schellenberger. Name written by clerk. <u>Dozen S's #3</u></i>
<b>Johan Jacob Dietz</b>  <b>Johannes Dietz</b>	Marlborough	23 Sept 1741	<i>sons of Johann Adam and Katherine who emigrated 1739</i>
<b>Friedrich Schollenberger, age 40</b>	Loyal Judith	3 Sept 1742	<i>Claimed by Shullenbarger, name remained consistent. Could be Shellenbarger</i>
<b>Zacharias Heller, 18</b> <b>Johannes Shnee</b>	Loyal Judith Phoenix	3 Sept 1742 30 Sept 1743	<i>Born 1717, resides Phil. Co. PA in 1743, Md. Anna Elizabeth Jacob b. 1727. Looks like part of the Seyn/Sines line.</i>
<b>Jonas Dietz, 50</b>  <b>Johannes Michael Dietz, 17</b>	Patience & Margaret	25 Oct 1748	<i>Came with Johann Nicolas Korndörfer, 22 Montgomery Co. &amp; later at Boehm's Church, Blue Bell. Philip Boehm sponsors baptism of Daniel Heller's children in Lower Saucon United Church of Christ in 1793</i>
<b>Wilhelmus Dietz</b> <b>Johann Friedrich Dietz</b>	Two Brothers Edinburgh	14 Sept 1849 15 Sept 1749	



<b>Johannes Dietz</b>			
<b>Joh. Georg Scheunberger</b>	Brothers	24 Aug 1750	<i>Possible connection to Jacob and Johannes Schnurenberger who arrive in 1754</i>
<b>Hans Schneberger</b>	Queen of Denmark	4 Oct 1751	
<b>Hans Schällenberg</b>	Queen of Denmark	4 Oct 1751	<i>Could be Schellenbergers <u>Dozen S's #3</u></i>
<b>Jacob Heller</b>	Forest	1752	<i>no details</i>
<b>Johan Erich Schneeberg</b>	Snow Good Hope from Hamburgh	1 Oct 1753	
<b>Johann Ludwig Heller</b>	Eastern Branch	3 Oct 1753	<i>(son of Christop who came in 1738) Settled Hamilton, Bucks, PA</i>
<b>Johannes Schnarrenberger</b>	Barclay	14 Sept 1754	<i>Possible link to Schnurenberger in 1754/Scheunberger in 1750</i>
<b>Jacob and Johannes Schnurenberger</b> <b>Health list spelled Snurenberger</b>	Richard & Mary	30 Sept 1754	<i>on two lists with Sch spelling, surname keeps spelling, may be from Switzerland. Find in Montgomery Co. PA in 1764, later OH</i>
<b>Johanes Shellenberger</b>	Friendship	21 Oct 1754	<i>Johannes John Shellenberger b. 1712, son of Hans Jörg who emigrated on Molly 1727. Settled in Bucks/Montgomery Co PA (Hilltown, Kulpsville, Waitpain). <u>Dozen S's #3</u></i>
<b>Johann Philipp Schöneberger</b>	Friendship	21 Oct 1754	<i>Settled Whitpain, Montgomery Co. PA <u>Dozen S's #9</u></i>
<b>Johann Adam Schnellenberger</b>	Peggy	16 Oct 1754	
<b>Hans Schnellenberger</b>	Mary & Sarah	26 Oct 1754	<i>Johann Adam on Peggy and Hans probably connected, later arrivals of Schellenberger. <u>Dozen S's #3</u></i>

<b>Simon Shilaberger</b>	Halifax	20-22 Oct 1754	<i>Researchers attempting to connect Simon to the Shellenberger family. <u>Dozen S's #3</u></i>
<b>Health list as Johan Simon Schelberger</b>			
<b>Jacobus Heller</b>	Recovery	21 Oct 1754	
<b>Henrich Dietz and Johan Jost Dietz</b>	Richmond	5 Oct 1763	<i>Settled Bucks Co. PA, Hilltown. Came with <u>John H. Wickel</u>, preacher Boehm's Church 1776-77. son of Johann Adam and Katherine who emigrated 1739</i>
<b>Johannes Schellenberger</b>	Chance	1 Nov 1763	<i>Unknown relationship. Settled Bucks (Hilltown) and Montgomery Co. PA. <u>Dozen S's #3</u></i>
<b>Johann Henrich Schöneberger</b>	Hero	27 Oct 1764	<i>Kunkle Shinabargers <u>claim</u> this Henrich. Son Frederic is not listed on ship. Grandsons become Shinebarger and Shinabarger. <u>Dozen S's #8</u></i>  <i>(30,000 Immigrants) Also Balsor Schonberger 1732 is mentioned</i>
<b>Hans Schöneberger, from Strassburger</b>	Friendship	21 Oct 1754	PA German Pioneers
<b>Johannes Schonberger and Johan Nicholas Schonberger</b>	Adolph	27 Aug 1785	PA German Pioneers
<b>Johannes Schonberger family: wife Catherine, daughters Elizabeth, Appalona, EC, C, and son Nickolas, brother George, nephew Peter, sister Apollona Smucker and family</b>	Adolph	27 Aug 1785	<i>Settled Manheim, Petersburg, in Lehigh and Northampton Co. PA. Nickolas is traced by researchers as a SHAMBERGER <u>Dozen S's #11, 12 and 13, possibly #1 and #2</u></i>

In my opinion, reasons exist to eliminate some of these immigrants. First, some immigrants and their descendants can be traced upon arrival and appear to belong to another ancestry. These lines often appear in The Dozen S's but with no definite connections. Second, the surname of some of these families remains relatively the same. Third, the naming of successive sons does not fit a common pattern, something discussed below. And the fourth reason, but not the least important, is the pursuit of the various surnames and their Anglicization and use seems to rule out certain family relationships and make others definite possibilities.

Current resources name 508 ships' lists of immigrants but not all lists are transcribed. I am concentrating on ships' lists through 1764 because of the birth of John in VA in 1764. Is *Elusive Patriarch* one of the above passengers? Perhaps as more of these ships' lists are transcribed, or if I am able to examine emigrant lists in the Palatine museums, or just through "dumb luck," a name will stick out.

***DNA will prove or disprove genetically any connection between these surnames.***

## **PORT OF ENTRY – PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA**

Arrival at the Port of Philadelphia did not end the immigrants' challenges and hardships. The ship's Captain had to clear his freight. Many passengers were sick and a few dead. Ships brought threat of disease and plague. The healthy were fortunate and able to leave ship in a reasonable amount of time; the ill were not so lucky. Few businessmen were willing to pay passage for a sickly "freight."

*"State of Health of every Mariner & Passenger on board the Ship Hennrietta, Capt Ross, from Rotterdam, and found the Chief Mate, Carpenter, Johnson, & Clawson, Mariners, ill of Fevers. Henry Stawip, Margret Oldmany, Martin Fraily, his wife and childn in N. 81, likewise 6 women 4 children and one man in Numb. 5, 12, 13, 33 & 39 ill of the same kind of Fevers. Many of the other People appear to be in a convalescent State. We were informed most of them had been indisposed. The Capt. says he had lost 14 Freights in the Voyage, and that he had not concealed any Person nor landed more than one Sailor. The Fever with which these People are affected is of the putrid Kind, arising from corrupted Air and bad Dyet, but is not accompanied with the usual Symptoms of a high Degree of Virulence, and we are of opinion if the sick were taken out of the Vessel and put into separate Lodgings, there would be little Danger of their communicating any infection and that the Ship might afterwards with Safety to the Inhabitants of the City be permitted to come up to it."*

For the less fortunate "The Doctors and Mr. Hillegass, one of the Attorneys, were examined by the Govr in the presence of the Chief Justice & Recorder, and the Trustees of the Pest House were sent for, and afterwards an order given to them to receive the sick and Prohibit them to come up till further orders."

Most fortunate were ships like the Friendship which upon arrival “Mariner and Passenger on board the Ship Friendship, Capt. Ross, from Amsterdam, and found but one Person Sick, so that we do not apprehend any Danger to the Inhabitants of the City from admitting the People to land in it immediately.”

The industrious coffin maker was in demand. "The Council, for their further information, sent for Jacob Shoemaker, the man who has the care of the Strangers' Burying Ground, and ordered him to deliver in upon oath the number of Palatines buried there, which he did as follows: For Alexander Stedman 62, For Henry Keppelly 39, For Benjamin Shoemaker 57, For Daniel Benezet 87, For Michael Hillegass 8. Total 253.”

"Jacob Shoemaker upon his affirmation saith the above account of burials since the 14th of September last is exact and true from his book and the account of coffins, except those from Michael Hillegass, which he thinks may be six or eight more, and some to be buried this day, November 14, 1754." <sup>2</sup>

The average mortality of Palatines just arrived at the port of Philadelphia continued to be from eight to nine per day throughout an entire summer. This number was above those unfortunates that died in transit and dumped into the sea.

Once the Doctor's Certificate cleared the ship for docking, the Foreigners “did this Day take the usual Qualifications to the Government. 4 Roman Catholics. No. 84. From Wirten-berg, Westphalia and the Palatinate.”

All males 16 and over were required to swear oaths: an oath of allegiance to Great Britain and the Queen/King and an oath of abjuration which after 1702 required all to deny the right of the son of the exiled James II to succeed to the throne. Lists were carelessly recorded and many lost. The lists of the oath of abjuration were preserved in bound books. It is common to see a name spelled differently in each of the three lists: ships, oath of allegiance and oath of abjuration.

Qualification consisted of adult males signing, or making a mark, or simply the ship's designee listing surnames while the men swore allegiance to the Good Queen Anne, or King George in the case of immigrants arriving after 1714. Thousands of emigrants followed their countrymen to the colonies so by 1727 newcomers were arriving in such great numbers the English colonists were disturbed by the number of non-English settlers pouring through the port. In hopes of better control, in 1727 the assembly passed a law that all "Palatines" be required to take an Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown. Between 1740 and 1756 there were 30,000 male adults who took the Oath of Allegiance. Most Germans did not object as they still looked upon the Crown as benevolent and the reason they were in America. They perhaps still believed they would receive the land and opportunities promised them back home by the village recruiters.

"I, ---, do solemnly & sincerely promise & declare that I will be true & faithful to King George the Second & do sincerely & truly Profess, Testify, & Declare that I do from my heart abhor, detest, & renounce as impious & heretical that wicked Doctrine & Position

---

<sup>2</sup> There is a possibility that this Jacob Shoemaker is an ancestor of the Jacob who later marries a granddaughter of John Shinabarger in Ashland Co. OH in 1859. The Shoemaker bios are similar.

that Princes Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any Authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no Foreign Prince Person Prelate State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Power Jurisdiction Superiority Preeminency or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within the Realm of Great Britain or Dominions thereunto belonging."

In the year 1751, 16 vessels brought 4,134 persons to the port of Philadelphia. Large parts of the Country of Pennsylvania as well as the northern part of Maryland soon had a "thoroughly German character" as stated in a contemporary report. The British were soon afraid it would come to a predominance of the German element. Benjamin Franklin expressed this concern when he stated "Why should the Palatine Boors be suffered to swarm into our settlements, and by herding together establish their language and manners to the exclusion of ours? Why should Pennsylvania founded by Englishmen suffer to become a colony of foreigners who shortly will be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of Anglifying them...."

The majority of Palatine immigrants were farmers who lived in closed settlements so their dialect and culture were preserved to a large extent. They built churches, schools, developed good farmland, were law abiding, and developed a supportive social structure within strong communities. They were strong supporters of the American Revolution and many served.

But reaching Philadelphia was not all-good fortune. Slavery was prevalent, and not just with black Africans. Remember, those who lacked funds for the sea freight had to essentially sell themselves as security. Adults were indentured from three to six years, while children had to serve until twenty-one. Many parents were forced to barter their children in exchange for passage. Indentured servants agreed to work for their master for 3-7 years. At the end of the term, the servant might be given clothes, tools, a small sum of money, or even a piece of land. Some 50-75% of the white American colonists were indentured, and though most made the trip willingly, others were tricked into service. It is a testament to their strong traditions and pride that less than a generation after their arrival these immigrants owned their own farms and businesses.

## **WHAT'S IN A NAME?**

Many German surnames are unique and provide clues to a family's origin. Find the etymology of Shinabarger and possibly find the family origin. So far, this is another spinning wheel.

One of the most common origins for a surname is the name of a town where the original ancestor lived. Surnames reflect small villages or even the feudal lord of a region. Because of the nature of feudalism, ancestors often did not stray far from these towns over several centuries. For example, it was generally agreed among researchers that Shinabarger originated in Germany, having emigrated there from Switzerland (possibly assumed because the well-documented Hellers and Schoenbergers were from the Zurich area). Based on feudal origins there are several possible familial sites in Germany but two stand out: the Schöenburg Castle region near the medieval village of Oberwesel, and the village of Schöneberg northwest of Remagen. Both sites are located in the Palatinate. Of course, this conjecture is based upon the idea that Shinabarger derives its etymology from a variation of Schöneberg.

According to a web site using the Federal Census of 1880, there were 65 people total with the surname of Shinabarger in the United States. (More recent data lists 381 and a majority live in

the state of Michigan and Indiana.) This number does not include all the variations. Examination of variations of Shinabarger may be of interest. For example, there were, in the same 1880 census, 182 Schoenbergers. Meaningful? Probably not until the name of *E.P.* is known.

Researching etymology may help. Because many surnames changed after arrival in America, the different variations found, especially in the first years after arrival, may give clues. How the name is spelled on the passenger lists, in lists or records showing the immigrant ancestor's signature, and in church records in America (usually written by German scribes) will assist.

What I see, from the beginning, is a consistent spelling of Shinabarger with only minor variations. Note the spelling of John and his sons in the earliest years:

- 1809 Wayne Co. land registered as John Shineberry
- 1815 Wayne Co. census Jacob and John as "Shinaberry"
- 1816 land records John "Shineberry"
- 1817 Tax List as John "Shinabarger"
- 1819 Wayne Co. Census John "Shinnabarger" and Jacob "Shinebarger"
- 1820 John Sr marries Mehetable as "Shineberry"
- 1820 Federal Census John "Shinneberry"
- 1823 Patent Deed John "Shinneberry"
- 1823 Wayne Co. Census John "Shinabarger" sons Jacob and John as "Shinnebarger"
- 1824 Land deed Wayne Co. OH John "Shinabarger" "X" for mark
- 1825 tax list and land deeds John "Shinabarger"
- 1827 son James marries as "Shinabarger"
- 1827 tax record James "Shinnebarger"
- 1828 Voters List John "Shinnebarger"
- 1830 Federal Census lists John "Shinebarger/Shenebarger". Son John is "Shinaberry"
- 1837 Will marked with "X" for John "Shinnabarger"
- 1863 Knapp's history interviews son James, uses "Shinabarger". On page 425 it is "Shinnebarger"

This type of spelling variation for surnames was true of all the Dozen S's. A Shinaberry could show in a record as a Shinneberger. A father would be Shanabarger while a son went by Shinebarger and his brother by Shinabarger. Schoenberger became Shenberger. There is even a report of a Shinabarger that chose to return to the "original spelling of the name, Shoenbarger."

Our own John Shinabarger family was creative with its surname. I will go into this confusion in more detail in Chapter 2, but suffice it to say that John's sons and grandsons were buried as SHANABARGER, SHINEBARGER, SHINABARGAR AND SHINABARGER!

Born in Virginia? Several sources point to John Shinabarger 1764 being born and living in Virginia before moving through PA into Ohio:

- "Emigrated from Virginia" - A History of Pioneer and Modern Times of Ashland Co. Chapter XIV.
- 1850 Federal Census, son John H. Jr. (1799) states he was born VA
- 1860 Federal Census, son John H. Jr. (1799) states he was born VA



- 1850 Federal Census, son James S. (1801) states he was born in VA
- 1870 Federal Census, son James S. (1801) states he was born in VA.
- 1880 Federal Census, son Joseph (1808) states father born VA, mother VA.
- 1900 Federal Census, grandson Simon Peter states father (Jacob 1794) born VA
- 1880 Federal Census, grandson William sites father (John H, 1799) born VA
- 1880 Federal Census, grandson Elmer states father (John H, 1799) born VA
- 1880 Federal Census, grandson Joseph sites father (James S. 1801) born VA
- 1880 and 1900 Federal Census, grandson James S. states father (James S. 1801) born VA
- 1880 Federal Census granddaughter Rebecca states mother (Nancy 1810) born VA
- 1865 Nancy Shinabarger 1810 tombstone “native of Fairfax Co. VA”

In 1825 – Allied families living in townships of Wayne County OH of the fifteenth range (Lake, Mohican, Perry and Jackson) included: Daniel and Samuel Heller; Samuel, James and David Murdock; John Shinabarger and Jacob Trease. In Perry there lived Nathaniel Paxton, Alva Murdock, and James Shinnebarger. John and Jacob Heller are in Range 16 of Montgomery Twp. In Mifflin Twp of Range 17 is Frederick Deal. Families of Shinnebarger, Shanabarger, Shambarger, Shineberry and Shellenbarger live in Wayne County but it is unknown if these families are related to John Shinabarger. I suspect they are. Often, it is a case of alternate spellings or misspellings of an individual surname. Regardless, it is a challenge to separate, or unite, these families. DNA?

Because of basic consistency in referencing John Shinabarger and his sons’ names, I believe I can rule out the variations of Shellenbarger, Snowberger, Stonebarger, and Shambarger. Shinabarger is never seen using these spellings and it always appeared as “berger/barger.” Also, those other family spellings are traced to definite ancestors; our John Shinabarger never seems to fit into their family lines. But, the ancestral lines of *Shinaberry* and *Shanabarger* have potential.

The study of German naming patterns may also be useful in locating *Elusive Patriarch*.

At baptism, if two names were given to the child, the first given name was a spiritual, saint's name. The second given name was the secular name that the person was known by, both within the family and to the rest of the world. German immigrants brought this custom with them to America. The spiritual name, usually to honor a favorite saint, was used repeatedly and was usually given to all the children of the same gender of that family. Thus, boys would be Johan Adam Shinabarger, Johan Peter Shinabarger, etc. Girls would be named Anna Catherine or Maria Elizabeth. After baptism, these children would be known by what we would think of now as their middle name, Adam, Peter, Catherine, and Elizabeth, respectively.

The use of Saint John was the most used example of this custom, but Saint George was also common. This naming custom slowly died out during the latter part of the 1800's but certainly was practiced at the time of the births of John Shinabarger and his sons.

For German males, as with Shinabarger, heavy use was made of the saint’s name of Johan or John. The child's secular name was John only if he was named Johannes with no second given name. Johannes is rarely seen as a spiritual name; one does not see a baptism recorded as Johannes Adam Shinabarger. It is generally Johan or Johann when a spiritual name is recorded as Johan Adam. Johannes Shinabarger and Johan Adam Shinabarger are two different people.

Hans, which is also seen in the ships' lists, is the short German version for the given name of Johannes and is a name in its own right. I have never seen the name Hans used by our family.

Therefore, if our ancestor, John Shinabarger, was baptized as Johan Jacob Shinabarger he would have appeared in the secular world as Jacob Shinabarger. Only if he was baptized as Johannes (or Hans) Shinabarger would he be known as John which is the only way he is ever recorded.

This clears some confusion but certainly not all. We have the name "John" throughout our family and those families of other Dozen S's. We do not know the baptism of John Shinabarger born 1764. Did the Anglicization of first names play havoc with this common naming practice?

Working on the assumption that our John was a first generation American, the naming pattern of his sons could assist. The term "Senior" and "Junior" following a name did not necessarily imply a father and son relationship. It could have been an uncle and nephew who had the same name and lived near each other. It could be a grandfather and a grandchild living together, where the father has died. It could be two unrelated individuals with the same name but of different ages who lived near each other. To help friends and business associates keep track of who-was-who in their discussions and records, they added the "Sr" or "Jr" to distinguish between men.

It was a common practice in German families to name the first-born son after the child's paternal grandfather and the second born son after the maternal grandfather. One detailed naming pattern practiced by families was Pattern A:

- 1st son after the father's father
- 2nd son after the mother's father
- 3rd son after the father
- 4th son after the father's father's father
- 5th son after the mother's father's father
- 6th son after the father's mother's father
- 7th son after the mother's mother's father

- 1st daughter after the mother's mother
- 2nd daughter after the father's mother
- 3rd daughter after the mother
- 4th daughter after the father's father's mother
- 5th daughter after the mother's father's mother
- 6th daughter after the father's mother's mother
- 7th daughter after the mother's mother's mother

Pattern B for naming of sons is the same as above but the pattern for daughters was different

- 1st daughter after the father's mother
- 2nd daughter after the mother's mother
- 3rd daughter after the mother
- 4th daughter after the mother's father's mother
- 5th daughter after the father's father's mother

Keeping Pattern A in mind, John named his sons Jacob, John, James and Joseph (if we have correct birth order). This could indicate a paternal grandfather named Jacob. John is the second son so perhaps he is named for his maternal grandfather or his father, both Johns? The first daughter is Susanna, perhaps a maternal grandmother?

Son Jacob 1794 follows the Pattern A and his first born is named for his father John? In fact, Jacob's 1<sup>st</sup> son, Susanna's 1<sup>st</sup> son, John's third son, and Joseph's 1<sup>st</sup> son all are named John. The second most popular family name is James then Jacob. For females the names of Susannah, Hannah and Nancy appear often. Appearance of Miriah/Mahala or Mary are interesting. Useful clues in determining the possible names of family members in earlier generations?

Whenever a duplicate name occurred in these patterns, the next name in the series was used. If a child died in infancy the name was often reused for the next child of the same gender.

An "in," added to the end of a name, such as Anna Maria Dietzin, was the Germanic practice of adding the ending to denote that the person was female. The American spelling of the last name in the example would be Dietz.

An "er" or "ner" added to a surname could denoted the person worked with that object or at that occupation, or that a person was from that geographic location or city. Is Shinabarger a distortion from "burg" meaning castle? Connecting "er" with a castle can become "burger." But what is the "Shin"? "Shoen" is nice. "Schöen is most beautiful. A person of the region of the most beautiful castle becomes Schoenburger. "Schine" is machine so one who works with machines may become Schineberger.

Frequently the secular name given to the child was also the same as the secular given name of one of the baptismal sponsors for the child. Said baptismal sponsors frequently were close relatives or parents, but also could be close and trusted friends and neighbors.

Most popular names for boys in the 1600s in the Darmstadt, Hesse region were: Johannes, Hans, Georg, Henrich, Heinrich, Caspar, Balthasar, Conrad, Melchior, Jost, and Adam.

Most popular names for boys in the 1600s in the Württemberg region were: Johannes, Hans, Georg, Jörg, Jerg, Jakob/Jacob, Michael/Michel, Martin, Friedrich, Christoph, Ludwig, Konrad, and Andreas. (This series is closer to our Shinabarger naming pattern.)

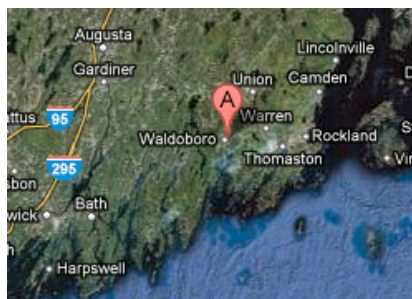
For females: Anna, Maria/e, Katharina/Catharina, Barbara, Christina/Christine, Margarethe/a, Elisabeth/Elisabetha, Rosina, Magdalena, and Agnes were popular.

These naming patterns fit many families of the Dozen S's, also the families of Heller and Dietz. As far as is known, none of John's children used a German form or spelling of their name, nor did John. In German, James is "Jakob" yet John names his first son Jacob, his third son James.

*I keep hoping Johannes Shinabarger will jump out and  
scream "Here I am!"*

## REACHING THE TERRA FIRMA OF AMERICA

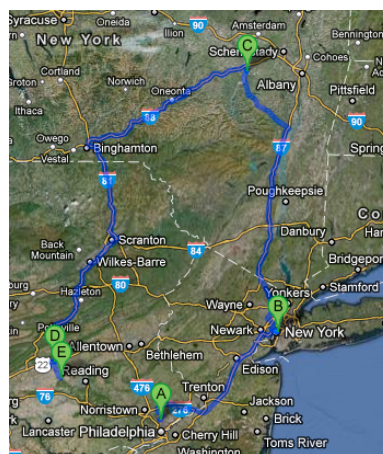
There were five general destinations for German immigrants. Knowing the year *Elusive Patriarch* arrived would be a help in discovering his destination. Available records indicate he settled in Virginia, either traveling from Philadelphia or arriving directly into a Virginia port.



**New England** - The largest community of Germans to New England was the village of Broad Bay in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, now Waldoboro, Maine. Four shiploads of Germans settled on land grants in the years 1742, 1751-1753. These Germans found it difficult to survive on farming and with hostile Indian neighbors and those who remained eventually turned to shipping and fishing industries. They had close ties with their Boston and Nova Scotia German neighboring communities, and a large group of Moravians in the colony later moved to North Carolina.

**New York** – Germans were among the early immigrants (1681) who settled New York and Delaware in the late 17th century. The first Germans to Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania (A on map), came through the port of New York (B) and traveled overland 2-3 days to get to Pennsylvania.

The first large German emigration after the initial Germantown colony was the large exodus to New York in 1709-1710. Of the 13,000 Germans who reached London England in 1709, about 25% continued on to New York with 3,100 emigrants boarding 11 ships in Dec 1709 but not leaving England until April 1710. Some 470 died on the voyage and another 250 died after landing. An estimated 2,500 disease-laden emigrants had to be provided for in New York. Conditions so were poor some returned to their homeland while 840 families moved to North Carolina, 650 of them settling in New Bern near the southeast coast of NC.

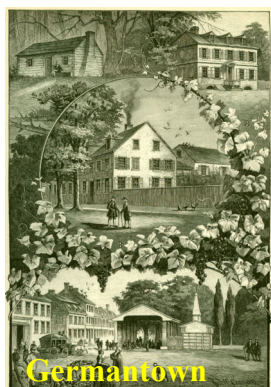
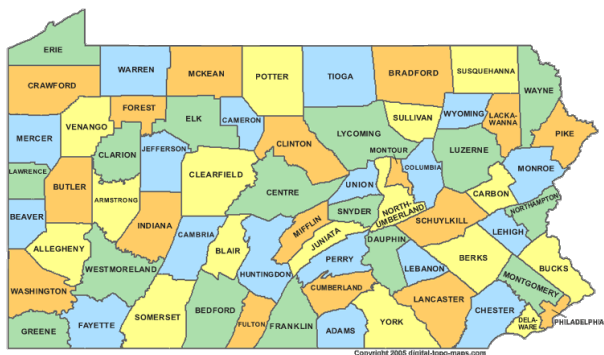


In 1723, Palatine emigrants, fed up with restrictions and animosities felt in NY, negotiated with the Governor of the Pennsylvania Colony to move to an area along Tulpehocken Creek at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania's eastern Chester (later Berks County). Thirty-three from the Schoharie Valley (C) east of Albany NY and surrounding regions, most descendants of the 1710 group, emigrated southwest to Tulpehocken (D), east of Reading. A second group joined them in 1729 and founded Womelsdorf (E).

Besides the original 11 ships, there were other ships bringing Germans to New York and New Jersey from 1717-1776. Ships' lists have not yet been reconstructed for these immigrants. There is no indication our ancestor was among these early New England or NY groups.

**Georgia** - In 1732, Pastor Urlsperger began recruiting for the Georgia colony. He was able to convince some of the Lutheran exiles from Salzburg who lived in southwest Germany to continue on to Georgia. He was only able to get some 150 colonists of the desired 300. Emigrants were also recruited from Switzerland, Palatinate and Swabia from 1734-1752. Most of the emigrants settled the town of Ebenezer, which was established in 1734. Most of the emigrants in 1737 were from Swabia (region of southwestern Germany).

**Pennsylvania** – By far the largest group of immigrants arrived into Philadelphia and remained in the state.<sup>3</sup> Germans primarily settled in the southeastern counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, York, and Adams. Tax lists, wills, and church records can be wonderful sources to identify where ancestors may have lived. Tracking these records turns up a plethora of Dozen S's.



Other than the few Germans who were part of the New Amsterdam Colony in present-day New York, the first German settlement in North America was at Germantown, near Philadelphia in 1683. Passenger lists from 1683-1726 are being reconstructed. It is estimated in 1730/1731 there came about 15,000 German and Swiss immigrants into Pennsylvania.

A 1684 German recruiter for the Pennsylvania colony recommended that rather than going from Rotterdam to Pennsylvania, that emigrants go to New York and journey overland 2-3 days to Pennsylvania. Most of the earliest emigrants (c.1686-1700) to PA probably came via New York.

However, Germans to the port of Philadelphia from 1727-1808 included at least 508 recorded ships of primarily German and Swiss immigrants. Between 1727 and 1764 when *E.P.* probably came to America, 251 ships entered Philadelphia. It seems a strong probability that *Elusive Patriarch* Immigrant was aboard one of these ships.

**Virginia** - The first Germans settled in Germanna Colony (A on map) in 1714, emigrating from the Siegen region of Hessen-Nassau. Baron Christopher de Graffenried had originally arranged for a group of Germans to go to his settlement in New Bern, NC. His agent, Johann Justus Albrecht, started recruiting as early



<sup>3</sup> William Penn, early land entrepreneur, sailed for America in 1681 after King Charles II gave a large piece of his land holdings to Wm. to satisfy a debt owed Penn's father. This land included present-day PA and DE. Though Penn returned to England and died there in 1718, his near paradisiacal descriptions of what awaited in the colony of PA brought thousands of German Protestant immigrants to American shores.

as 1711 in the Siegen region. When Graffenried ran into financial problems in 1713, his friend, Governor Spotswood took over responsibility for the Germans. The Governor created a plan to build the first iron works in the New World, but needed skilled laborers to accomplish the task. At least forty-two German immigrants arrived at Germanna in April 1714. The site where they settled is in present-day Orange County, Virginia. All the known emigrants who came in 1714 were from the Siegen, Hessen-Nassau region of Germany.

The Second Germanna Colony followed in 1717 with immigrants from the northern region of Baden-Württemberg on the east side of the Rhine. This group left Germany via London to Pennsylvania 12 Jul 1717. Rather than land in Pennsylvania, Captain Scott brought his approximately 100 German passengers to Virginia. The captain confiscated the belongings of the immigrants and as payment for their passage sold the immigrants as indentured servants to Governor Spotswood, who held them longer than was customary for indentured servants. This group settled in Spotsylvania County, Virginia where Spotswood's mansion house and land was located. All of the families that came with this group appear to have been from the northern (Protestant) Baden-Württemberg region of Germany.

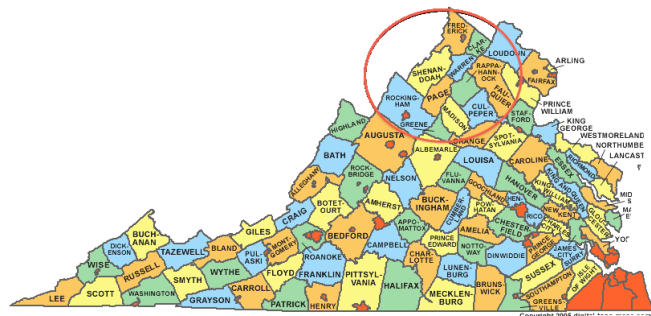
About 1721 a Third Germanna Colony surfaced. Several German families arrived between 1719-1725. Many of those appear to have been a part of the 1717 colony. Possibly a third, smaller group came in 1721. It may be that Jacob Christopher Zollicoffer, who went to Europe in 1719 to solicit a pastor and aid for the 1714 and 1717 colonists, returned with these emigrants.

These three groups appear to have come directly to Virginia in their respective years. Many later Germans joined the earlier colonists or moved to other parts of Virginia. However, by the 1730s the emigration route by way of Philadelphia was well established and nearly all emigrants came through that port before continuing their journey to Virginia.

In 1734 a group settled at the Little Fork in Culpeper Co, Virginia (just north of Rixeyville). They were mostly relatives of the earlier 1714 Germanna Colony group and landed at Philadelphia on the *Hope* on 23 Sep 1734.

A 1738 group, many from Freudenberg, left Germany in March destined for Georgia. Because of the climate, the group decided to leave Savannah. Some of the group went to Virginia to join the colonies in Culpeper County, while others went to Bethlehem, PA to the Moravian colony there.

Many emigrants, arriving in Philadelphia but traveling to Virginia, are listed in the Pennsylvania passenger lists. Germans continued to settle around the Germanna colony and Orange/Culpeper Counties, Virginia. (Culpeper was established in 1749 from Orange County.) Other VA counties receiving large numbers of Germans are the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, Clarke, Loudoun, Warren, Rappahannock, Page, Greene, Madison, and Rockingham.



Additionally, Jefferson County, created in 1801, had been a region of settlement for over six decades. As early as 1730 immigrants from Pennsylvania were crossing the Potomac below



Shepherdstown and moving into this area. Many of the early settlers were bound for lands in other counties, but this region's fertility and beauty caused many to stay and petition for grants from Lord Fairfax. At the time the region was part of Orange County where some early deeds are archived (later Frederick County). The region also benefitted from the main east-west road that ran from Alexandria through the Old Court House (Tyson's Corner) to Leesburg, and through the Blue Ridge at Keys Gap. Settlers moved westward along this route to Jefferson in the years following the Revolution. When Jefferson was created, carved from Berkeley County, it was one of a triumvirate of counties (Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan) later carved from Virginia and annexed into the new state of West Virginia in 1863.

If John Shinabarger was born in Virginia in 1764, then the above-mentioned counties would appear strong possibilities as to where he lived before passing through Pennsylvania around 1802 and ultimately settling in Ohio Country in 1806. The carving up of VA for WV could also explain how these two states can be confused when copying early records.

## LORD FAIRFAX LAND GRANT

Details of the history, settlement and sale of the Lord Fairfax Lands with its close links to the counties of Fairfax and Culpeper, and the drawing of the boundaries for the states of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, may shed light on family origins. The history, and confusions, of this estate could enlighten the origins and movement of our *Elusive Patriarch* family. Is this where *E.P.* settled and where John Shinabarger was born? <sup>4</sup>



In 1649 the exiled English King Charles II granted a huge area of land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, known as the Northern Neck, to eight of his most loyal supporters. By 1681, one of those men, Lord Thomas Culpeper, Governor of the Virginia Colony, had acquired lands from the others. When Lord Culpeper died in 1689 his vast land holdings of approximately 5 million acres passed to his only daughter Catherine. Catherine married Thomas, fifth Lord Fairfax. On their deaths the lands passed to their son, Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax.

Thomas was the only Fairfax to actually reside on the Fairfax Land Grant. In 1735 he arrived in Virginia to personally survey his land holdings, returning two years later to England until 1747. Upon his return to Virginia, he lived at Belvoir along the Potomac River in present day Fairfax County (Fairfax County was created in 1742 from Prince William County and named for Thomas) and later moved to an estate in Frederick County, present day Clarke County, VA.

While at Belvoir, Lord Fairfax made the acquaintance of a young man named George Washington whose family resided just five miles away at Mount Vernon. Lord Fairfax was sufficiently impressed with George and employed him to survey his lands in the Shenandoah

---

<sup>4</sup> One fascinating reference to Fairfax County is the tombstone of John's daughter Nancy Treace "Wife of Michael Treace. Native of Fairfax Co. Virginia."

Valley. Surveyors were among the most prosperous professionals of the day and Washington's association with the Fairfax family helped assure his fortunes.

Traveling in 1748 over miles *"of the worst road that was ever trod by man or beast,"* Washington was commissioned to determine who was "squatting" illegally on Lord Fairfax's land, and how much land squatters occupied. If Lord Fairfax could succeed in disposing all his lands on his terms, his perpetual income would have been around \$150,000 a year (well into the millions in today's dollar). However, the American Revolution brought an end to Lord Fairfax's moneymaking plans.

Lord Fairfax always considered himself a British subject so during the Revolutionary War he was sympathetic, in a quiet way, to the British. His long-standing friendship with General Washington undoubtedly saved him and his vast estate. When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in 1781, 92-year-old Lord Fairfax took to his bed and died.

By that time Thomas Jefferson was leading a movement to break up large estates like that of Lord Fairfax. Under a 1799 law, Virginia had started to confiscate un-appropriated lands within the Fairfax Grant. However, the process was not completed before the Treaty of Paris (1783), and the 1795 Jay Treaty protected property rights of English supporters in Virginia. A decade of negotiating and lawsuits followed regarding land titles, including a US Supreme Court ruling asserting it had authority over state courts to interpret federal law.

The new Commonwealth of Virginia finally acquired title to the Fairfax lands, except those of owners who previously purchased tracts directly from Fairfax or his heirs and had clear title. The rest of the land was put up for public sale and by 1810 some 200,000 people bought property in the former Fairfax Estate. And a whole bunch of "squatters," unable to afford the land, were forced to move, many of them heading to the new government lands in Ohio Country.

Any family living within Fairfax lands could suffer confusion and indecision as to where they were born or lived during the late 1700s. Even though the boundaries of the Fairfax Grant had been drafted, the common boundaries of the states of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland were consistently disputed. If born in this disputed and shifting area, which was overlapped by Lord Fairfax lands, an ancestor would be "location challenged."

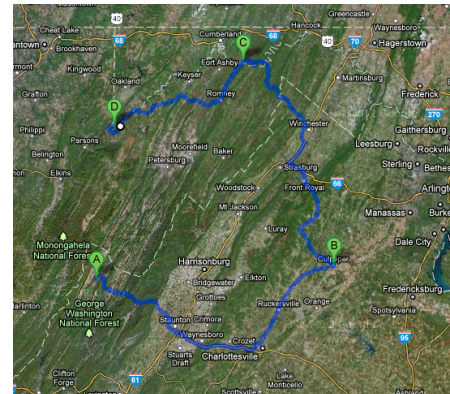
In 1688 the Fairfax Grant was described as the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers: "All that entire tract, territory, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Virginia in America, and bounded by and within the first heads or springs of the rivers of Tappahannock als (*alias*) Rappahannock and Quiriough als Patowmack rivers, the courses of said rivers from their said first heads or springs, as they are commonly called and known by the inhabitants and



description of those parts and the bay of Chesapeake, together with the said rivers themselves and all the islands within the outermost banks thereof...."

Disputes continued over the location of the "headsprings" of the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers as no one had a clue as to where the headwaters were. Regardless, it was a huge tract of over 5 million acres of land.

The South Branch of Fairfax Lands originated in today's Highland County, Virginia (A on map) and in the mountainous terrain of present-day West Virginia (once part of Virginia). The Northern Neck of VA was bounded by and within the Chesapeake Bay and between the rivers of Rappahannock and Potomac. The river travels northward in its course toward Potomac Forks at Oldtown, MD (C) where it merges with the North Branch to form the main stem of the Potomac. Along its course it travels through the steep, forested Appalachian Mountains.



Today, the boundary between Shenandoah and Rockingham counties follows an early 1746 Fairfax estate line that connects the headwaters of the Rapidan to the headwaters of the North Fork of the Potomac River (D). It crosses through Shenandoah National Park and stops at the headwaters of the Conway River where Greene, Madison, and Page counties meet. Culpeper County (B) was in the heart of Fairfax lands. While Greene, Orange, and Spottsylvania counties are east of the Blue Ridge, they are south of the Rapidan, so were not part of the Fairfax Grant.

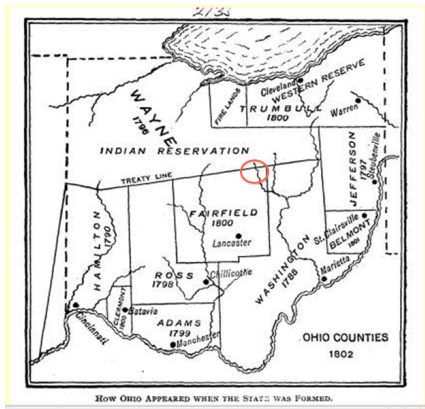
As late as 1912, Maryland/West Virginia boundaries were in dispute. Based upon Fairfax marker stones, which have disappeared over time, boundaries have shifted enough to challenge the most dedicated census taker. But the Fairfax Land Grant is of especial interest as known Dozen S's settled in and around this area. It could be possible that *Elusive Patriarch* was an early resident.

By the late 1730s, German families began to hear about available farmland along the South Branch of the Potomac River on the Virginia Colony's rugged western frontier. One man to explore the area was Matthias Yoakum (unknown if connected to the Yoakum/Yokum who married into Dozen S's families). According to Yoakum's grandson, George Yoakum, "they came by way of Winchester, then up Big Capon, Lost River and to the mountain. Crossing over the mountain, they came to the south fork of the South Branch." They liked what they saw, fetched their families and settled west of Moorefield VA (now WV), on Lord Fairfax's estate.

Word spread and other settlers followed, many coming directly from the Philadelphia port. Many farmers would find themselves "squatting" on Fairfax lands without benefit of any form of ownership. It was a rugged country cut by mountain passes and waterways and difficult to access. The steep Allegheny Mountains presented a formidable barrier. But as the Indians were driven out, their former trade and warpaths served the restless settler well. By 1800 second-generation families would travel across the Alleghenies to Ohio Country in the Northwest Territory. The Ohio Country was the name given to the territory roughly west of the Appalachians and north of the Ohio River. Its boundaries were not clearly drawn but consisted of what is probably modern-day Ohio, western PA and northwestern WV.







A natural migration west by settlers from eastern Virginia (bordering Maryland and what became part of West Virginia) coincides with the “squatters” being removed from the Lord Fairfax Lands. Many could not pay for what they had considered their farmland. Ambitious settlers were drawn by land offers in the Northwest Territory. Congress opened up Ohio Country with the intent to sell land quickly and attract settlers so as to solidify its claim and appoint a territorial government. Washington was the first county formed (1788) in the territory, Hamilton and St. Clair followed. Knox County, encompassing the majority of the territory’s land area

extending north to Canada and including Mt. Vernon, was proclaimed in June of 1790. Over the next 10-20 years, other counties were carved from the original 13. On 1 March 1803, portions of the Northwest Territory were organized into the State of Ohio.

It was into the area of Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio (red circle) where John Shinabarger settled in 1805; he moved 30 miles further northeast into Mohican Township, Wayne County (formed August 1796) by 1810. (The land of John’s homestead and that of his sons would be carved from Wayne Co. in 1846 and become Ashland County, thus family researchers referred to him as “Ashland John.”)

## SEEKING FORTUNE IN OHIO COUNTRY

How did John and his family arrive in Ohio? According to the Knapp’s “History of Ashland Co. Ohio” published in 1863, John and his family emigrated from Virginia in 1802, traveled via Pennsylvania to Mt. Vernon in Knox County then migrated the short distance north to Mohican Township in Wayne County. Did John come to Ohio by way of Pennsylvania, and if so why? (We know sons met and married PA women but not whether they met them in PA or OH.) If John lived in VA, why go north into PA then east to Ohio? Or, did he follow a similar route of the Harness family?

Settlers, such as the Joseph Harness family, followed the typical route from Pennsylvania to the Lord Fairfax lands around Moorefield VA. Then in 1798, they continued west into Ohio Country. Joseph Harness, (1770-1821) a son of John Harness and Eunice Petty, made the difficult trek to Ohio Country with neighbors Felix Renick and Leonard Stump. The trip was well documented by Felix Renick. According to Renick’s diary, they set out on their journey westward in 1798.

*“Some of our neighbors who had served in Dunmore’s campaign in 1774 gave accounts of the great beauty and fertility of the western country, and particularly the Scioto river valley, which inspired me with a desire to explore it as early as I could make it convenient.”*

Neighbors set out prepared to camp as night overtook them. Renick wrote of “...coming upon a settler in the woods who had built a log cabin.” Breakfast was “a very dirty service of corndodgers and fried bear meat.” Meeting a hunter along the route, his shared breakfast was of meat “not exactly like any flesh we had ever tasted before.” It turned out to be panther meat and Renick wrote “when we learned that, our meal was ended in pretty short order.” The three men encountered friendly Indians and occasional settlers at various times along route. They came as far west as Chillicothe, a village that had just been laid out along the Scioto River two years

earlier. Renick described the town of Chillicothe as “...*no town, no commerce, no steamboats.*” Before Harness and Renick left Ohio Country, they chose some fertile land in the vicinity of Chillicothe and planted a crop of corn before it opened to government land sales. On the day the land was formally offered for sale, Harness and Renick, already occupying it, claimed so-called “squatter’s rights.” Harness and Renick returned to Virginia in 1798 and within a year brought their families and some of their friends back to Ohio Country in the Northwest Territory.

Returning to Virginia, enthused about the future possibilities of the Scioto River Valley and Chillicothe (soon to be the first capital of Ohio), did the men’s enthusiasm reach the ears of John Shinabarger? Did John, squatting upon Lord Fairfax Land and not able to prove ownership, decide to leave in 1802? Following a western migration, perhaps John Shinabarger packed up his family and, via an easier path north into Pennsylvania, headed to Mt. Vernon, Knox Co. Ohio.

## DOZEN S’s – THE WHO AND WHERE

Emigrants of the 18th century seldom came to America alone. They generally grouped together with others from their village and made the entire voyage together. They stuck together as groups because of the recruitment. Immigrants could have gone separate ways after arrival, but “safety in numbers” and “gemütlich”<sup>5</sup> of living with others of the same culture would have been a powerful draw to remain together.

Researching the families of the Dozen S’s, I can trace immigrants into each of the common regions of settlement. Perhaps analyzing the various families, their entry into the colonies and their early movements will assist in finding our own *Elusive Patriarch*. It may also assist to eliminate some of the Dozen S’s families. Most information on these families is compiled from family sheets, church records, censuses, and other documents from Dozen S’s contributors.

***SOME FAMILIES’ DESCENDANTS HAVE DNA TESTED. NOTED ARE THE RESULTS WHEN COMPARED TO SHINABARGER RESULTS. All genealogy research depends upon the accuracy of the researcher and the absence of any anomaly. The more testers, the more accuracy that will be seen.***

1. GEORG HENRICH **SHAMBERGER** 1704 Germany – 1766 Cumberland Co. NC (Fayetteville area). Age 35 emigrated on *Virtuous Grace* 24 Sept 1737 with wife Anna Margaretha. Father was Georg Heinrich SCHAMBERGER who did not emigrate. Heinrich’s daughter Christina becomes SHAMBERGER; his son PETER SHAMBURGER born 1748. Grandsons John and Peter born NC. Researchers say six members of Shamburger family came to America and settled in Moore Co. NC where they can be found by 1800. Sister Christina SCHAUMBURGER arrives on The Thistle 19 Sept 1738. (Moore Co. was carved from Cumberland in 1784). **Y-DNA INDICATES NO RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SHAMBERGER/SHAMBARGER LINES.**

Henrk Shamberger 35	
P176 p AGES Henrk Craseman 44 Jacob Croiter 38 David Brook 22 Hans Jurig Meyer 25	Crössman

---

<sup>5</sup> Comfort

2. GEORGE SHAMBARGER 1834 PA. Thought to be from PA, moved to Allen Co. Ohio about 1852. Wife Mary A. Their parents all born in PA. Some children move south into Arkansas. Possibly related to those who came over with Georg Henrich #1. **See above.**
3. ULRICH 1690 and HANS JÖRG 1695 **SCHELLENBERGER** emigrated on the *Molly* 30 Sept 1727. Father was HANS SCHELLENBERGER 1657 Switzerland – 1699 Germany who did not emigrate but many in his family did. Also on *Molly* was Hans Jörg's wife Anna Magdalena (Rudi) and dau Anna Barbara.

PETER SCHELLENBERGER brother of Ulrich and Jörg emigrated with wife Maria and dau Magdina and son Georg on the *Samuel* arriving 11 Aug 1732.

MARTIN SCHELLENBERG 20 and JACOB SCHELLENBERG 45 arrived *Mercury* 29 May 1735 and Jacob may be the fourth son of HANS.

HENRICH SCHELLENBERGER age 22 son of Jörg arrived *Jamaica Galley* 7 Feb 1739.

JOHANNES JOHN SCHELLENBERGER 1712 Germany – 1795 son of Jörg arrived *Friendship* 21 Oct 1754. Family Bible brought to PA now in hands of descendants. Sons Charles, Conrad, Johannes, Henry, Jacob, Philip. Also on *Friendship* 1754 is Johann Phillip SCHONEBERGER #9.

FRIEDRICH SCHOLLENBERGER age 40 arrived *Loyal Judith* on 3 Apr 1742, relationship unknown.

JOHAN SIMON SCHELBERGER arrived *Halifax* 20 Oct 1754, relationship unknown.

JOHANNES SCHELLENBERGER arrived on the *Chance* on 1 Nov 1763 and relationship unknown.

In general, family settled and remained in Bucks/Montgomery Co PA Family remains as Shellenbergers. **NONE TESTED**

4. BALTHASAR **SCHOENBERGER**<sup>6</sup> 1690 – 1750, at age 42 emigrated aboard the *Pink Plaisance* arriving Philadelphia 21 Sept 1732. Wife on board: Anna Maree SHUNBERG age 27 b. 1705 Germany. Member Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, York Co. PA. Will probated 1750 Lancaster Co. (now York Co.) PA. Son John 1738 becomes SCHENBERGER/SHENBERGER. Son Balthasar's Will under **SHENBERGER**. Settled Windsor, Lower Windsor, York Co. PA and remain in that area. Grandsons confirmed Canadochly Church in York Co. Confusion exists with use of given name John but Shenberger Report documents baptisms. Because of proximity, Joseph SHENBERGER #5 is probably a descendant. **TESTED T1a Haplogroup - NO DNA RELATIONSHIP.**

---

<sup>6</sup> In German spellings: OE = Ö thus the same name can be spelled “Schonberger”



5. **JOSEPH SHENBERGER** born 1817 York Co. PA died 1888 York Co. Wife Sarah Meyers. Children James, Jonathan, Joseph. Family remains around Hellam and Wrightsville, York Co. PA. Could be connected to John and Elizabeth Schoneberger 1810 York Co. PA. Unknown father. Proximity to #4 family who had descendants use this surname; this Shenberger could be a descendent of Schoenberger. **NONE TESTED**
6. **JOHANNES SCHONEBERGER** unknown dates. Immigrated before 1757. Married Catherine Satterthalerin 1757 Trinity Lutheran Church in Lancaster Co. PA. Son Johan Ernst Schoneberger born 26 Sept 1764 confirmed at Trinity Lutheran in Oct 1764. Daughter Eva Maria born 1758, confirmed same. May be part of family #4 or family #7.
7. **JOHANN PHILLIP SCHONEBERGER** 1727 Germany 1784 died in Philadelphia Co. PA. Arrived *Friendship* 21 Oct 1754. Wife Magdalena. Naturalized 14 Sept 1762, Whitpain, Montgomery, PA. Seen in 1774 as SHENABERGER, son George 1779 as SCHONEBERGER and SHENEGER. Member St. Michael's Church in Germantown. Will of 1784 names children. Family remains in Whitpain, Montgomery Co. PA area. On ship with Johannes John Shellenberger #3. Don't think he is related.
8. **FRIEDERICH SHÖNEBERGER**<sup>7</sup> 1754-1817, born in Germany. Married Elizabeth, had sons Samuel 1793 born in NY and George Peter 1794 Northampton Co. PA. Other sons John SHANEBARGER, Christian SHENEBARGER, Jacob SHOENABERGER, Peter SCHENEGER, Charles, Thomas; daughters Elizabeth, Catherine, Susan. Family in Moore, Northampton, PA after 1850s. Friederich died in Northampton Co. PA. Samuel continues his line as a SHINEBARGER and dies in NY, family remains in Hornell, Steuben, NY. Son George Peter continues his line as a SHINABARGER and dies in Kunkle, Ohio, family remains in Kunkle, Williams, OH. Friederich found in 1800 census of Moore Twp. as is JOHANN HEINRICH SCHONEBERGER who immigrated on the *Hero* 21 Oct 1764. The descendants of Johannes Schoenberger #9 claim Johann Heinrich 1690 and Anna Katarina Arras, who did not immigrate and is different from this Johann Heinrich Schoneberger. **IF RESEARCH IS CORRECT AND NO ANOMOLY, ONE TESTER FOR THIS LINE WAS NOT A MATCH. HAPLOGROUP 1-M253. Testing a second descendent, her autosomal DNA resulted in no shared matches. At this time, it is considered there is no relationship between this family and the Shinabargers. (I am very surprised by these results. This family basically remained in NY before sons migrated into Seneca Co. OH and onward into Kunkle by about 1845.)**<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> In German spellings: Ö = OE thus the same name could be spelled "Schoenberger or Schoeneberger"

<sup>8</sup> See biographical note in General Resources at the end of this report.

9. JOHANNES “JOHN” SCHOENBERGER 1739, Steinbach Germany. Father is Johan Peter Schoenberger 1717 -1759 of Ober Mossau, Germany who did not emigrate. John’s second wife Catharina Margaretha. Family emigrated on the *Adolph* 27 Aug 1785 with daughters Elizabeth, Appalona, EC, C, and son Johan Nicholaus with their step-mother Catherine Margaretha. In Lancaster County PA from 1795-1800, moved to Heidelberg, Lehigh Co. (later became Northampton) PA. Lived in Mannheim, and Petersburg in those counties. Also on *Adolph* was brother Johan Georg #10 and nephew Johan Peter #11 son of brother Johan Nicholaus who did not emigrate. Other nephews could have emigrated. This Schoenberger family is traced back to 1551.

Johannes Schonberger Chatha Maria Wiedman, wife Eliz. Cath. Schonberger Elizabeth Schonberger Appalona Schonberger Catha Schonberger Johann Nich. Schonberger Johannes Scherer Fredk Willem Marcus Anna Catha Linksweller Johann Jacob Do Elizabeth Ulrichin George Schonberger Peter Schonberger
--

JOHAN CHRISTOPH SCHUMUKER Johannes’ brother-in-law. Aboard are sister Apollona (Appilunia) and children Hendk Jacob, Peter, and Ferdinand. There are two other Hendk passengers, possibly a father and brother of Christoph.

Joh. Ch. Smucker Ferdinand Schmucker Hendk Schmucker Hendk Jacob Smucker Hendk Smucker Appilunia Smucker, wife
---

It seems likely that most of this Schoenberger family came over on the *Adolph* in 1785.

10. JOHAN GEORG SCHOENBERGER 1757 Germany – 1815 Huntingdon Co. PA, brother to Johannes John Schoenberger #9 and uncle to Peter #11. George emigrated on the *Adolph* 27 Aug 1785. Settles around Petersburg, Huntingdon Co. PA where he built Juniata Forge. He and wife Anna Marie have son, Peter 1782. George buried Huntingdon Co. George’s Will of 1804 uses SCHENBERGER spelling; his grave marker in 1815 spells it Shoenberger. By 1850s name is seen spelled SCHENBERGER/SHENBERGER. Son Peter spells his surname SCHENBERGER.
11. JOHAN PETER SCHOENBERGER 1767 Ober Mossau Germany - 1837 Funkstown, Washington Co. MD. Father NICHOLAUS did not emigrate. Peter emigrated on *Adolph* 27 Aug 1785 with Uncles John Schoenberger #9 and Georg #10. Peter and wife Eliz had sons Jacob and John. Peter established Schoenberger Iron Mills in Pittsburgh.

NONE OF THESE SIMILAR SURNAMES 6 through 11 ARE TESTED. THOSE NAMES TESTED SCHOENBERG/SCHÖNENBERGER/SCHÖNBERG ARE NOT RELATED BUT UNKNOWN IF THEY TRACE THEIR LINES BACK TO THE ABOVE FAMILIES. AN E.W. SCHONEBERGER TESTED AND IS NOT RELATED IN ANY RECENT HISTORY.

12. GEORGE SHINEBARGER 1760 born in Germany, did not emigrate. His son George born 1789 in Germany and immigrated to America, married in PA. Grandson George born 1814 Philadelphia Co. PA. Moved family to Allegany Co. NY in 1829. (Allegany County in southwestern New York State, north of PA border.) Grandson George explored west and settled in Pike Co. IL. Could be a late immigrating relation to Frederic #8. **NONE TESTED**

13. SAMUEL JAMES SHANABARGER – born 1793 Allegany Co. MD, unknown father or immigration. Left Allegany Co. MD in 1857 to settle about 100 miles SW in Moatsville, Barbour, WV (formerly VA). Son Christopher Columbus was born 1824 Fayette Co. PA which is just north of WV border. Christopher noted in records as SHORNBARGER/SHANABARGER. Family remains in Barbour County WV area as SHANABARGER. Could be a descendant of Frederic #8 or Michael #14. **NOT TESTED**
14. MICHAEL SHANABARGER SR. 1745 - 1813 – wife Catharina. Unknown who immigrated. Settled around Middletown, Frederick Co. Maryland. Researchers surmise he was son of Jacob SHOENBERGER who died Frederick Co. 1777. Sons Jacob 1764, Johan 1768, Michael 1768, Peter 1770, and George 1774; daughters Magdalena and Catherina. Son Michael 1768 moves to Richland Co. Ohio by 1812. Marriages in Ohio reflect SHENNEBERGER spelling; gave land for SHANABARGER school. Grandsons Henry and Peter found as SHINNEBARGER. Grandsons Peter and Samuel move families to Indiana. Unknown relationship to Samuel #13 or Friederich #8. There may be a connection with Friederich #8 as Balliet and Ohl family also seen in Moore, Northampton, PA and a daughter marries Peter Shanabarger, grandson of this Michael. (Joseph, son of our John Shinabarger, was buried in 1882 Indiana as a SHANABARGER.) **TESTER IS A DEFINITE MATCH.**
15. JACOB SHENABARGER born Lower Alsace, German, died around 1820 Stark Co. Ohio. Moved to Cumberland Co. PA previous to 1800, lived near Canton in Stark Co. Ohio by 1806. Is seen in tax records as SHENNEBERGER. Sons John 1791 and Jacob 1792 both born Cumberland Co. PA. Son Jacob seen in 1816 tax list as SHINEBARGER. Family remained around Stark Co. OH. Possible connection to #14, #16, or #17, #18. **NOT TESTED**
16. NICHOLAS SHINABERGER 1775 Germany – 1850 Carroll Co, Ohio. Came to America in 1792 at age 17. Located first in Carroll Co. OH. Son James S. born 1813 Carroll Co. settled Richmond Twp. Huron Co. and died Fulton Co. OH. James' daughter Sarah moved to Michigan. This James S. and the Holtz family may be the one that is being confused with the James S. Shinabarger, son of our John, who moves to Silver Lake, Kosciusko Co. IN. **NOT TESTED**
17. JACOB SHINABERRY SR. 1760 born in Pendleton Co. VA – 1822 Crab Bottom, Highland Co. VA. Unknown history of immigration. Wife Margaret Ann Life, sons Jacob 1790 and Peter 1792 born in VA, daughters Charlotte, Catherine, Margaret. Early records before 1800 spells surname SHINNEBERGER. Jacob might have been born in Germany - first settled in PA and thought to have remained there a short time before moving to Pendleton Co. VA about 1800 then into what is now WV. May have settled Lord Fairfax land and been affected by their sales in first decade of 1800s. Jacob Shinaberry lived in Crab Bottom, now Blue Grass, in present day Highland Co. VA. This area is in very northwest corner of VA just about 4 miles from the current WV border. Many descendants still live in area. **TESTER IS A DEFINITE MATCH.**

18. JOHN SHINABERRY - died 1807 Knox Co. OH. Thought to be the immigrant into America. Came to Knox Co. with family in 1806. Married Mary and had son MICHAEL SHINABERRY 1773 VA – 1809 Knox Co. OH. Michael married Catherine Barnes, had children Mary 1794, John 1796, Nancy and Elizabeth all born VA. Children William 1798, Lydia, Malinda, Michael 1805, Joseph 1806 born Lancaster Co. PA. Daughter Rebecca 1809 born Knox. Co. OH. John and son Michael left VA around the time of the huge land sale of Lord Fairfax lands. This family well researched. Ancestors use SHINABERY. Some researchers believe it is possible this John changed his name from Johann SCHOENBERG or SCHOENBERGER to John SHINABERRY when he came west. No clear connection to any known immigrant on ship's list at this time. **TESTER IS A DEFINITE MATCH.**
19. JOHN SHINABARGER 1764 VA, died 1837 Wayne Co. OH. According to Pennsylvania German Magazine and Knapp history 1863 "John Shinabarger emigrated from Virginia, in 1802, to Pennsylvania, from thence to Mt. Vernon, Knox Co. Ohio in 1805, and in 1810 from the last-named place to Mohican Township, Ashland Co, OH shortly after Apr 1809...Entered southwest quarter of section 23 in said township. This quarter he partly cleared, and erected there on a saw-mill, and resided upon the place until the time of his death, which occurred January 29th, 1838, aged seventy-four years. When he removed to Mohican Township, his wife and seven children constituted his family, the only survivor of whom, residing in Ashland County, is James S. Shinabarger, of Perry Township, and to whom we are indebted for what follows."

At this time, there is no doubt that the Shinabarger, Shanabarger, Shinaberry and Shinabery lines are related and descended from the same genealogical line as the *Elusive Patriarch*. More about DNA testing and results will come in a further report.

**I have tried to enter as much information I have into my Reunion database on these Allied Families and Dozen S's. This information is online. Names include most patriarchs. You can search the Dozen S's Newsletter and follow many lines using the Reunion [Index](#) or [Surnames](#) tabs along the top menu.**

### **WILL THE REAL *ELUSIVE PATRIARCH* PLEASE SPEAK UP?**

No matter how hard I research, compare lists, follow Allied Family trees, and look for Dozen S's, I have yet to discover THE "Aha" moment. However, DNA testing is creating mini moments. Reading the past research done by so many, much of which was compiled in the newsletter *The Dozen S's*, the belief was that the Shinaberry, Shanabarger and Shinabarger families were related. It was thought the Shinabargers came from VA but was never proven. DNA takes us a step further back. Because the Jacob Shinaberry family has lived in the same West Virginia/Virginia area since before 1760, this could help to place my own John Shinabarger into that region when he was born. DNA matching would indicate that we share *Mr. Elusive Patriarch*.

I rarely discover anything my mother and her fellow researchers had not already found decades ago. But, thanks to DNA and willing testers, someone will bring that Big Aha! I have learned to trust what those early researchers discovered, for even though some sources may be lacking, I have found it less the researchers' fault and more my lack of properly documenting notes and family sheets, letters and sources as I began the process of compiling my mother's voluminous papers in 1995. The "Dozen S's" researchers did dedicated searching, much of it on site and using original records. They tramped courthouses and cemeteries. There are still confusions and to many similar names, but research and DNA will help to clarify relationships. I remain hopeful.

"Who is our *Elusive Patriarch*?"

I believe the final answer will come from DNA testing of descendants of the Dozen S's.

A separate report will discuss this DNA research, current testing results, and any findings thus far discovered. It is not a subject easily understood nor explained. But it is a subject critical to genealogy research and one heretofore not available to family researchers. If only this technology had been available to the contributors to the Dozen S's!

In Chapter Two of this Shinabarger History, I will return to take a more exacting look at John Shinabarger, born 1764 in Virginia, and currently documented as the first generation of our Shinabarger family. If I had to make an educated supposition, our *Elusive Patriarch* came to America as a result of expertly marketed "golden promises" and the liberal advertising by colonial proprietors in his homeland of Germany. He either came alone as a young man or accompanied his brothers or cousins before setting off on his own, possibly after some years of servitude.

*Elusive Patriarch*'s original surname is one of the Dozen S's, soon to be adapted to other variations, one of which is Shinabarger. My first documented 4X Great grandfather, John Shinabarger, marries and raises his family. Chapter Two will discuss his life.

## RESOURCES FOR SHIPS' PASSENGER LISTS

The Palatine project is ongoing, attempting to organize and transcribe ships' list of German Emigration in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The highest number of emigrants were in the years 1749-1755 during which time approximately 30,000 German emigrants arrived in Philadelphia; 2700 in Halifax, Nova Scotia; 1300 in Charleston, South Carolina; about 1,600 in Baltimore (6 ships 1752-1755); and about 720 Germans to New England (3 ships 1751-1753); making at least 36,300 German emigrants in those years.

The largest collection of passenger lists from this time period is the arrival lists from the port of Philadelphia 1727-1808 published in two volumes by Ralph Beaver Strassburger and William J. Hinke (called affectionately Strassburger-Hinke) (FHL 974.8 B4pg v.42-44).

There are many online sources that address the collection of passenger lists. Some are easier to read than others. It is helpful to consult them all as a way to confirm, or correct, data. (Links may not continue to work in the future.)

[Early Palatine Emigration](#), Walter Allen Knittle, Ph.D., Philadelphia, 1937.

Early 18<sup>th</sup> Century Palatine Emigration – [Fifth Party Embarkation from Holland](#)  
[ANCESTRY SEARCH](#) Palatine Immigrant Ship Passenger Lists

ProGenealogist – [18<sup>th</sup> Century German Emigration Research](#) and [The Palatine Project](#)

[Ship Passenger Lists](#) from Olive Tree Genealogy.Com

[The Olive Tree Genealogy](#) Ships Passenger Lists second link

[PAfamily.net](#) for Passenger lists

PA German [Passenger Lists](#) 1753-1772

Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild – The Compass, [PA Passenger Information](#)

[Transcribed Ships Manifests](#) Departing from Germany

[Genealoger](#) – German Emigration Records

30,000 Immigrants by Rupp

Three Rivers: Hudson, Mohawk, Schoharie; Early 18<sup>th</sup> Century Palatine Emigration

[Germany Emigration and Immigration](#) for discussion and resources for searches

## GENERAL RESOURCES

Genealogical Report on the Shenberger Families, Historical Society of York Co. PA. 1946. I have a copy of the original published document.

Gottlieb Mittelberger's [Journey to Pennsylvania in the Year 1750](#) (published by the German Society of Pennsylvania 1898)

Lower Saucon United Church of Christ, Hellertown, Northampton PA. These records could link families together. Hellers, Dietz, Ohl, Shanabargers, Shone

[The Brobst Chronicles](#), online with Ancestry.com

Auswander Museum, [The Museum of Emigration History](#) in Oberalben, Germany. Located 27 miles northwest of Kaiserslautern.

[Institut für pfälzische Geschichte und Volkskunde](#) Kaiserslautern, Germany. Records of Palatinate regional history and emigration records.

History of the [Germanna Colony in Virginia](#)

[Fairfax Land Grant](#) online web page

[History of Michael Harness](#) who lived on Lord Fairfax lands

Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society [Fairfax Land Records](#)

Pennsylvania German Magazine, Vol. 12. No. 3, March 1911.

The Pennsylvania German Society Magazine, Vol. 3, 1892

[Pa. German Society Pub. Vol. 3, page 254](#) – Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster Pennsylvania.

[German Given names](#) transcribed to English

[The German Emigration to America](#), 1709-1740. Internet Archive

[Hope Cemetery](#), Town of Hornellsville, Hornell NY. Cemetery of Shinebarger family.

WikiPedia: [Mohawk, Herkimer County](#), New York

WIKIPEDIA. ORG

[Knapp's History of Ashland Co. Ohio](#), Published 1863



## FAMILY TREE RESOURCES

Each of these family tree resources should be considered. Some are “grasping at straws” as they attempt to connect their families to a patriarch with different families occasionally claiming the same immigrant. There are discrepancies and lots of confusion. Some are better documented than others. It remains to be proven the links that do exist. Quite possibly, several of these families are related to each other. DNA can confirm or deny these relationships.

**SHENBERGER - SCHOENBERGER FAMILY TREE** – Referred to as “The Shenberger Report” and published in 1946 by the Historical Society of York County, York PA. It is an excellent compilation of church records, wills, court records and deeds that trace this family. Copy on record in York County’s City Library Historical section. I also have an original copy which I donated to the Genealogy Dept. at the Wayne County Public Library, Ohio.

### KUNKLE SHINABARGERS - GEORGE PETER SHINABARGER -

**“George Shinabarger family** came to America from the Netherlands part of Germany before the Revolutionary War. He settled near Watkins Glenn, New York. He was a hard worker and very religious. They had one son, George Shinabarger who was my great grandfather (I’m Mabel Mary Shinabarger Hartman.) George Shinabarger had three sons: Peter, William (Bill), and John (Ona) and two daughters, Sarah and Alvina. They left Watkins Glenn when the children were still young and came to Seneca Co., Ohio by covered wagon. There was also a half-brother to this family, George, who went on to Danville, Illinois, who seemed to prosper very well. Of these boys, John (Ona) was my grandfather. He left the family in Seneca Co. when he was about 16, came to this area and soon bought 40 acres near Waldon, MI. Not long afterwards, William and Peter came and settled near Kunkle, Ohio. About in the 1849’s John, my grandfather married Mary Ann Kunkle. Two children were born, Henry and George Lafayette Shinabarger my father. Henry Shinabarger, my uncle, had two sons, Glen and John, both are dead now and have left no children. Glen died in the War in 1918 in France. John died about 1950 a retired farmer. George L. Shinabarger, my father, was married to Cenora Flockinger about 1889. There were four children born to them Maggie died as a child, I, Mable am still living (Sept 1977). Earl Shinabarger was married to Minnie Brannan. There were two children Adabelle and James. Adabelle lives in Michigan and James resides near Kunkle. Hazel was married to Roy Kibler and had two children. George and Robert. George is deceased and Robert resides near Temperance Michigan. Mable married Calvin B. Hartman. They had 3 children - Nellie and Fred and Max. Nellie has retired in Florida. Max lives near West Unity. Fred died in 1967. Fred has one son John. Max and Nellie have no children. Submitted by Mabel Hartman”. Article found in the Bryan, Williams County, Ohio historical room.

The best source for finding family trees is using a search on Ancestry, MyHeritage or Family Search. There are endless internet resources available.

[JOHN SHINABARGER](#) FAMILY TREE

[SHALLENBERGER](#) FAMILY TREE

[SCHELLENBERG](#), SHELLENBERGER, SHILLINGBURG and variations FAMILY TREE

[SHUFFLEBARGER](#) FAMILY TREE

[SCHNURENBARGER](#)/SNURENBARGER FAMILY TREE

[SCHOLLENBERGER](#) FAMILY TREE - Friedrich Schollenberger on 1742 *Loyal Judith*

[SHAMBERGER](#) FAMILY TREE – Nicholas Shamberger and [SCHOENEGER](#) letters

NOTE: Unfortunately, hyperlinks expire, break or change. If one of the above links no longer works, do a search for it by name.

9/25/2020